

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Devoted to the Construction and Operation of Better Grain Handling Plants.

In This Number:

Collapse of Brick Tanks at
Louisville

New York Feed Dealers Discuss
Marketing

Washing Smutty Wheat

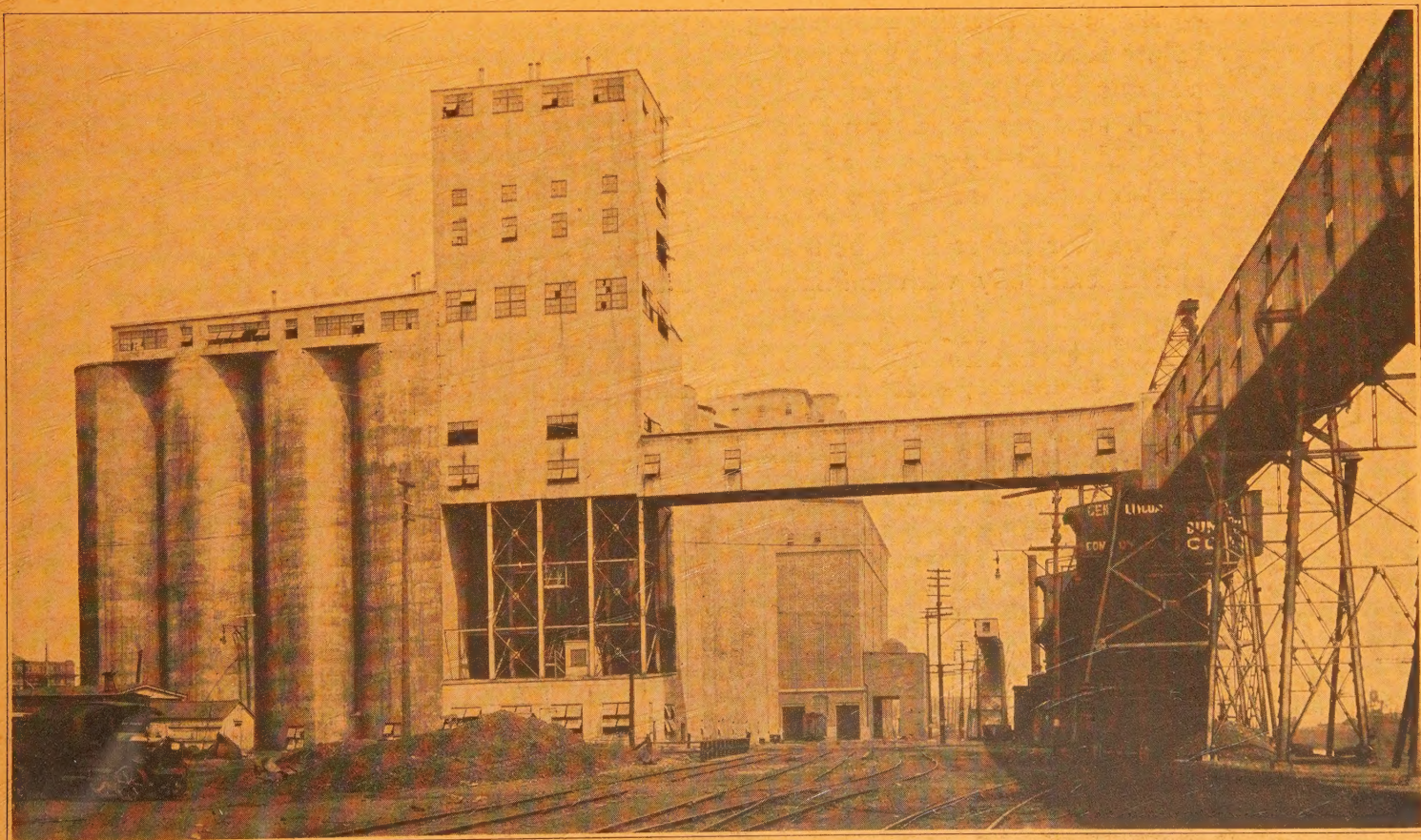
Cincinnati the Grain Dealers Host

The Future of the Grain Exchange
Frank L. Carey,
President Chicago Board of Trade

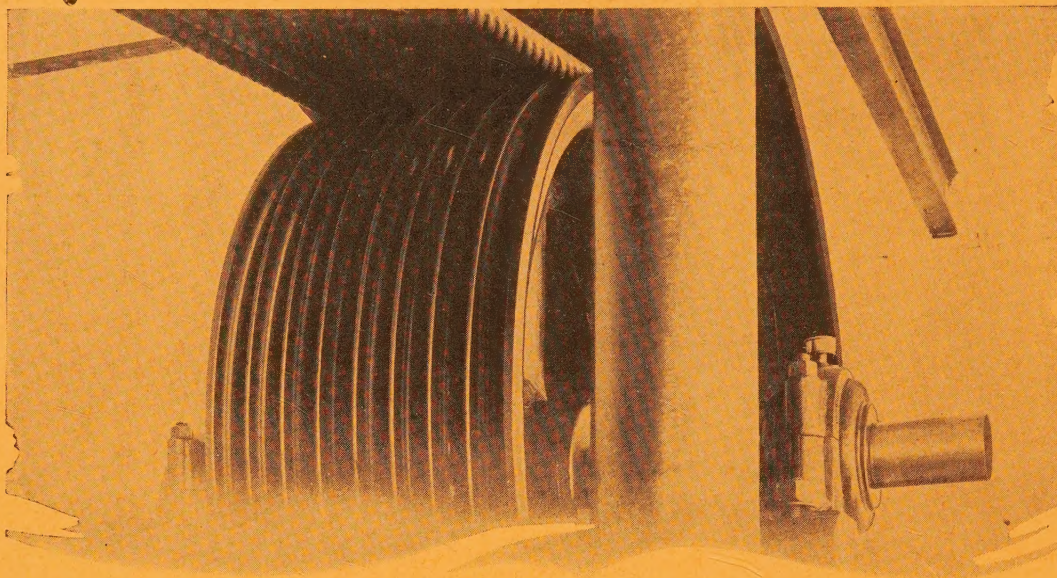
Consignor's Liability for Freight

Grain Dust Explosions Destroy Two
Large Grain Handling Plants

Death of Ascher Miner



New Shipping House and Concrete Addition to Windmill Point Elevator B of Montreal Harbor Commission.
[For description and views see page 322.]



Fourteen Years on the Job Proves Economy of Ball Bearing Power Transmission

FOURTEEN years ago the two Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks on this rope pulley transmitting the power of a 250 H. P. steam engine were first installed and—they are still on the job in this hard service.

Wherever power is to be transmitted efficiently with minimum

loss through frictional resistance, you will find leading mills have chosen Skayef Self-Aligning Ball Bearing Pillow Blocks and Hangers. Practically wear-proof, they are used for elevator heads, rope sheaves and all transmission systems where power savings and low maintenance costs are the vital factors governing ultimate profits in grain mills

THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

Supervised by **SKF** INDUSTRIES, INC., 165 Broadway, New York City

1239



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.*

ATLANTA, GA.

Haym & Co., H. M., wholesale brokers, grain, hay.*

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Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.*
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.*
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.*
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.*
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.*
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.*

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Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.*

BLUFFTON, IND.

Studabaker Grain & Seed Co., grain, hay, seeds.*

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Globe Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.
Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving and forwarding.
McKillen, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.*
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.*
Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., "Quality Feeds."
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.*
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.*
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain and feed.*
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.*
Watkins Grain Co., grain commission.

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Board of Trade Members.

Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.*
Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers and shippers.*
Hastings-Stout Co., grain merchants.*
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.*
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

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King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.*
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, receivers and shippers.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.*
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
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Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
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Logan & Bryan, brokers.
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
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Schiffelin & Co., P. H., commission.*
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DeMoleat Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.*
Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.*
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.*
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.*
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.*

COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

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Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. I., grain dealers.*
Harrison, Ward & Co., grain Belt Elevator.*

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Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain nad beans.*
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.
Farmers Union M. & E. Co., millers, grain mchts.
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*
Summit Grain Co., The, wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.*

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Board of Trade Members.

Anderson Co., D. L., grain dealers.
Lockwood, Lee, broker.

DETROIT, MICH.

Board of Trade Members.

Caughy-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.*
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.*
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.*
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.*

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Board of Trade Members.

White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

FORT WORTH, TEX.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Gladney-Muchmore Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignmts.
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

GALVESTON, TEX.

Texas Star Flour Mills, flour and corn millers, exptrs.

GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twidale Elevator Co., grain dealers.*

HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

HUTCHINSON, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Central Grain & Laboratories Co., The, recvrs.-shprs.
Collingwood-Moore Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Gano Grain Co., wheat, corn, sorghums.
Hutchinson Grain Co., mill orders.
McReynolds, A. G., grain merchant.
Southwest Grain Co., consignments, country run grain.

KANKAKEE, ILL.

Breckenridge Grain Co., grain dealers.

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Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.*
Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.*
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
National Elevator Co., grain merchants. & comm.*
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain merchants.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members.

Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.*
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.
Grain Marketing Co., grain merchants.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.*
Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., consignments.*
Scular Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.*
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Updike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

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Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.*

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain and millfeed.*
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and millfeed.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members.

Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Eingham-Hewett Grain Co., recvrs., shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Co., wheat, corn, oats, maize.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.*
Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.
Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.*
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs., and grain and seed.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.*
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.*
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Poehler Co., Wm. A., grain merchants.
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.*

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.

NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Abel, Joseph A., grain broker.
Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.*
Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*
McManus Gr. & Feed Co., W. F., wh., corn, oats, mfeed.
Okla. City Mill & Elvtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., strictly brokerage.
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Roberts Grain Co., Geo. A., consignments.*
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.*
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.*
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.*
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Allen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.*
Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.*
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Morris & Co., C. F., grain, feed, hay, flour brokers.*

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dailey Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.*

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.*
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.*

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brok., Texas R. Oats.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.*
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*

ST. LOUIS, MO. (Continued.)

Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*
Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., whse. grain, hay, mill feeds.

SIOUX CITY, IA.

Board of Trade Members.

Button Co., L. C., grain commission.*
Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.*

TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

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De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.*
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
Wickenhisler & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.*
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

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Beyer Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Blood Grain Co., I. D., receivers and shippers.
Harold Grain Co., J. R., consignments, mill orders.
Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kaf. millfeed.
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., receivers and shippers.
Stevens Scott Grain Co., receivers and shippers.
Wallingford Bros., milling and export wheat.*
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., general grain and elvtr.*

WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Whlrs. gr. and seeds.*

* Member Grain Dealers National Association.

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International Game, played in Toledo, Ohio.
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They contain many stories of interest.
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When writing advertisers mention the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago which works to
improve your trade conditions. By so doing you help it and your own business.

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Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your

shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

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Wholesale Grain and Beans.

The Summit Grain Co.

*Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.
Elevators: Denver, Cheyenne Wells and Arapahoe, Colo.*

O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.

Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.

Farmers Union Mlg. & Elev. Co.

*Millers and Grain Merchants.
38th and Wynkoop Sts.*

The Conley-Ross Grain Co.

Wholesale Grain.

The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.

Grain, Hay, Beans.

Rocky Mountain Grain Co.

Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.

Denver Elevator

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We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.*

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offers, or try us with your
consignments.

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MINNEAPOLIS

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MINNEAPOLIS

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SHIP TO CARGILL

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

DELMAR COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Barley, Durum Wheat. Also
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat
Ask for Samples and Prices

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Nanson Commission Co. GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS

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SUCCESSORS TO
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BOUGHT TO ARRIVE
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT
EXPORT

ST. LOUIS

ST. JOSEPH

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St. Louis

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Buy—**GRAIN**—Sell

Always in the Market

We
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Pick of the Crop

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

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Makers of

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*Receivers and Shippers
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puts us in a position to
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We also handle Chicken Wheat

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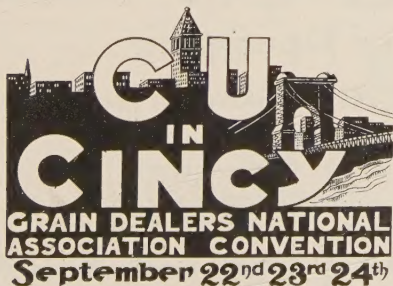
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Grain--Mill Feed--Flour

Mill Feed a Specialty

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Members

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PHILIP H. SCHIFFLIN & CO.
Grain Commission

49 Board of Trade CHICAGO

CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.
Grain Commission

Board of Trade CHICAGO

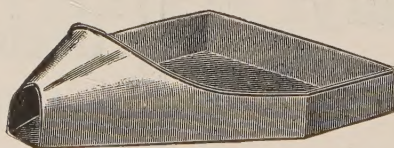
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GRAIN, FEEDS, Etc.Write or Wire
930 Postal Telegraph Bldg. CHICAGOThere is no better time to adver-
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start before your competitor.
Write the JOURNAL today.**BARTLETT FRAZIER Co.** **GRAIN MERCHANTS**Western Union Bldg.
CHICAGO**Clement Curtis & Co.**The Rookery Bldg., Chicago
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in this country**Harris, Winthrop & Co.**1 Wall Street, New York
The Rookery, Chicago**GRAIN COMMISSION**

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Private Wires Atlantic to Pacific
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COMMISSION MERCHANTS **CHICAGO****GRAIN SAMPLE PANS**Made of sheet aluminum, formed
by bending, reinforced around top
edge with copper wire. Strong, light
and durable. The dull, non-reflecting
surface of the metal, which will not
rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge
of the color and detect impurities.
Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.
Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00.

Send All Orders to

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.**GRAIN MARKETING CO.**Members of
Leading Exchanges**Grain Merchants and Elevator Operators**

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HAS ACQUIRED THE BUSINESS OF

Armour Grain Company

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

Rosenbaum Brothers

Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co.

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St. Louis

Kansas City

Milwaukee

New York

Galveston

Minneapolis

Ft. Worth

Toledo

Buffalo

Norfolk

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Specialists in Milling Wheats.Manufacturers of the HIGHEST QUALITY of **POULTRY—DAIRY—HORSE—HOG FEEDS**

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Then consult the "Situations Wanted"
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Also Send Samples Buckwheat

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A complete record of C. N. D. or
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Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade
Quotations for Week Commencing Mon-
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vided for three Wheat options, three
Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two
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309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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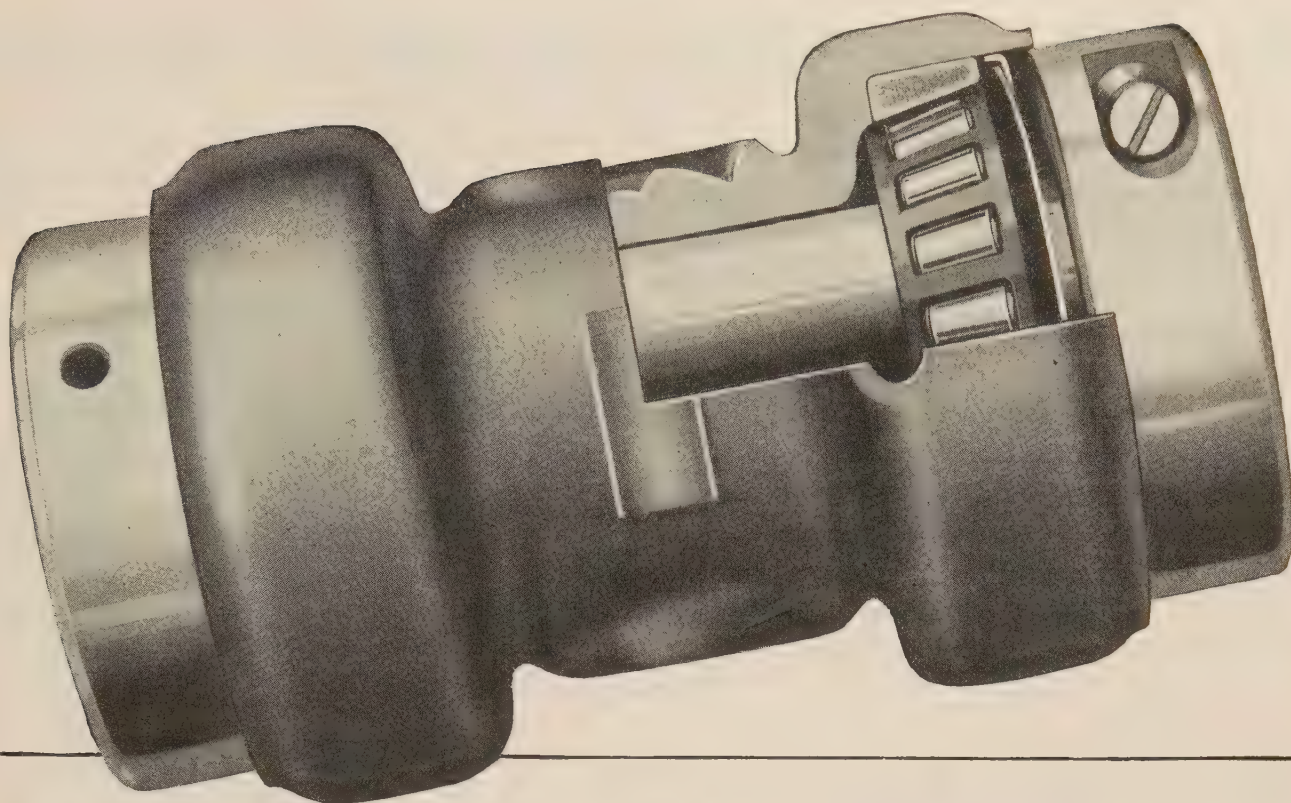
910 Chamber of Commerce

Buffalo, N. Y.

Certain DepartmentsIn this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting.
After you have read them, consider carefully whether you are not better off with
the twenty-four numbers of the Journal, on your desk, or the \$2.00 in your pocket.**Clark's Car Load
Grain Tables**Eighth edition, revised and enlarged, shows the
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bushels by fifty pound breaks.

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20,000 " 74,950 " " "	" 34 "
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Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen
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309 So. La Salle Street CHICAGO, ILL.



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FOR many years Dodge engineers have watched the evolution of ball and roller bearings. It was only after one hundred and ten million Timken Tapered roller bearings had been made, sold and thoroughly proved their right to pre-eminence in their field that they were adopted as worthy to be built into a product bearing the Dodge trade-mark and endorsement.

The Dodge-Timken Roller Hanger Bearing is first of all a rugged bearing, fully capable of continuously withstanding the shock

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Simplicity, interchangeability, long life and trouble-free lubrication are other outstanding features of this new Dodge product.

There are only five parts in the complete assembly.

The housings are interchangeable in all Dodge and practically all other types of drop, post and bracket hangers.

Write for full information about this new Dodge power-saving unit.

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ROLLER HANGER BEARING

DODGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

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THE Missouri Pacific Elevator at St. Louis, Mo., is one of the many large terminal elevators equipped with WEBSTER GRAIN HANDLING EQUIPMENT.

Installations like this are an indication of our ability to meet modern requirements in design, manufacture and operation.

This organization—with nearly half a century of experience in designing and building suitable grain elevating equipment and marked engineering skill and resourcefulness—is at your service.



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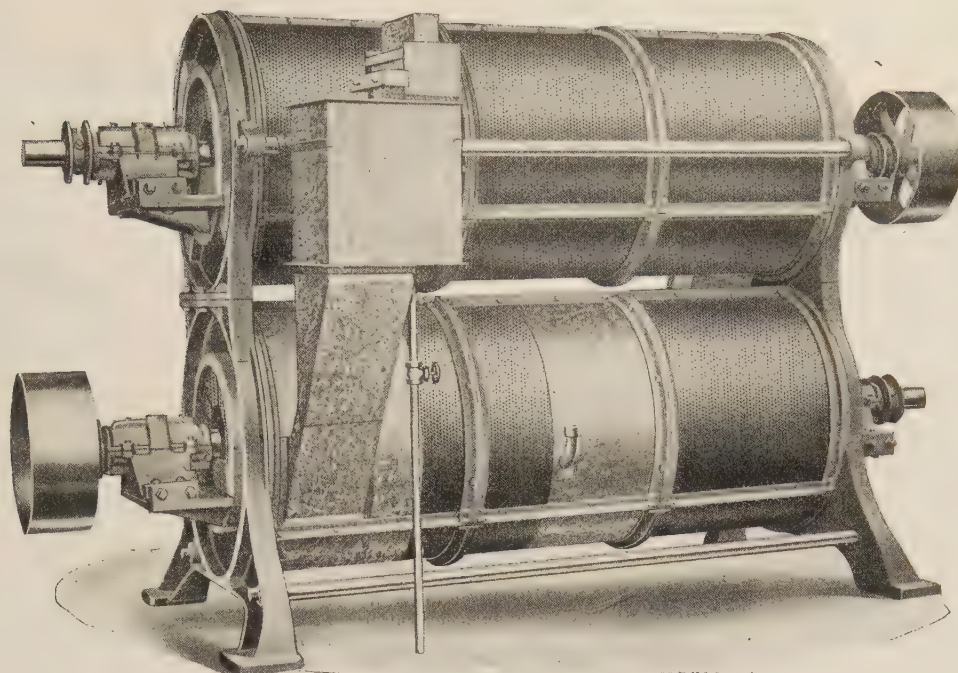
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SMUTTY WHEAT!

H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association, says, one-eighth of all the wheat received on the Kansas City market during July and August was *smutty*—of 32,179 cars, 4000 were *smutty*. The general situation is bad—discounts running from 5 to 15 cents per bushel.

The presence of smutty wheat in the market is a condition that can be met by the miller who has wheat washing and scouring equipment, but it can be handled to better advantage earlier in the movement of the grain on arrival at the terminal elevator. The ordinary dry cleaning machinery in a grain elevator does not take out the smut and recourse must be had to wet washing.

The Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier was designed to meet the requirements of elevator operators. A stream of water flows down inclined baffles in a chamber of the machine with a stream of wheat dropping from above, each kernel getting a thorough wetting on the crease, beard and germ as the berry turns over. The quantity of water used is regulated by a valve. Usually one to three gallons of water will clean the dirtiest wheat. The power required is light. The Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer requires no supplementary power; no costly drying columns; no high elevation of grain; no heat; and there are no steam pipes to freeze.

The cost of washing the dirtiest wheat does not exceed one-half cent per bushel, and this includes water, waste, power and attention. The amount of water varies with the degree of moisture and the amount of dirt. On this basis, and considering the low dockage (5-1/10% on \$1.25 wheat) the profits accruing from washing wheat are nearly 6c per bushel. Drying the wheat after washing is included in the above cost. We shall be glad to send you detailed information on operation and cost.

A few users of Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer

Sperry Flour Co., San Francisco, Calif.
Colorado M. & E. Co., Denver, Colo.
Platte Valley M. & E. Co., Fort Morgan, Colo.
Pocatello M. & E. Co., Pocatello, Idaho.
Uddike Grain Co., Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Grain Marketing Co., Chicago, Ill.
Turner-Hudnut Co., Peoria, Ill.
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Stockbridge Elvtr. Co., Jackson, Mich.
Pillsbury Flour Mills, Minneapolis, Minn.
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Grain Marketing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Uddike Grain Co., Omaha, Nebr.
State M. & E., Grand Forks, N. D.
Municipal Elvtr., Astoria, Ore.
Pacific Grain Co., Portland, Ore.

THE WOLF COMPANY

Chambersburg, Pa., U. S. A.

Greater Cleaning Capacity for Terminal Elevators

Large cleaning capacity is of prime importance to all terminal elevators. Many of the big houses have found it possible to greatly increase their present cleaning capacity in this way.

First, they arrange the flow so as to flood their present receiving separators, allowing a percentage of wheat to go with the oats. They get cleaner wheat by using a screen with small perforations, allowing the tailings containing wheat to go to a CARTER DISC SEPARATOR of small capacity.

The DISC machine removes the wheat, and it is worthy of special note that the oats come out clean and polished—thus making a **better product to sell**.

This is a most efficient and practical way to get greater capacity and at the same time do a better job of cleaning.

In order to give you some idea of the terminal elevators that have adopted this method, we are listing below two elevators out of many from each section of the country. A complete list will gladly be furnished to any owner or operator upon request.

EAST

Baltimore, Maryland —Penn R. R. Company
Norfolk, Virginia —Port Commission Elevator

SOUTH

Fort Worth, Texas —Fort Worth Elevator Co.
New Orleans, Louisiana —Board of Comm. of Port of New Orleans

SOUTHWEST

Kansas City, Missouri —Norris Grain Company
Charleston, Missouri —Mississippi County Elev. Co.

MIDDLE WEST

Chicago, Illinois —C. & N. W. Terminal Elevator
Chicago, Illinois —Hales-Hunter

NORTHWEST

Minneapolis, Minnesota —Bartlett Frazier Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota —Van Dusen-Harrington Company

WEST

Sacramento, California —M. Phillips & Company
Corcoran, California —Dingley Elevator Company

When these and many other successful companies have adopted this plan and found it profitable—it is almost a certainty that the same simple plan would work out just as profitably for you. May we send you the details?



CARTER-MAYHEW MFG. CO.

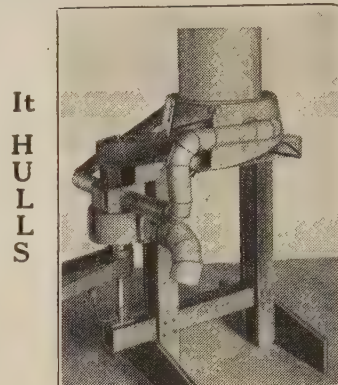
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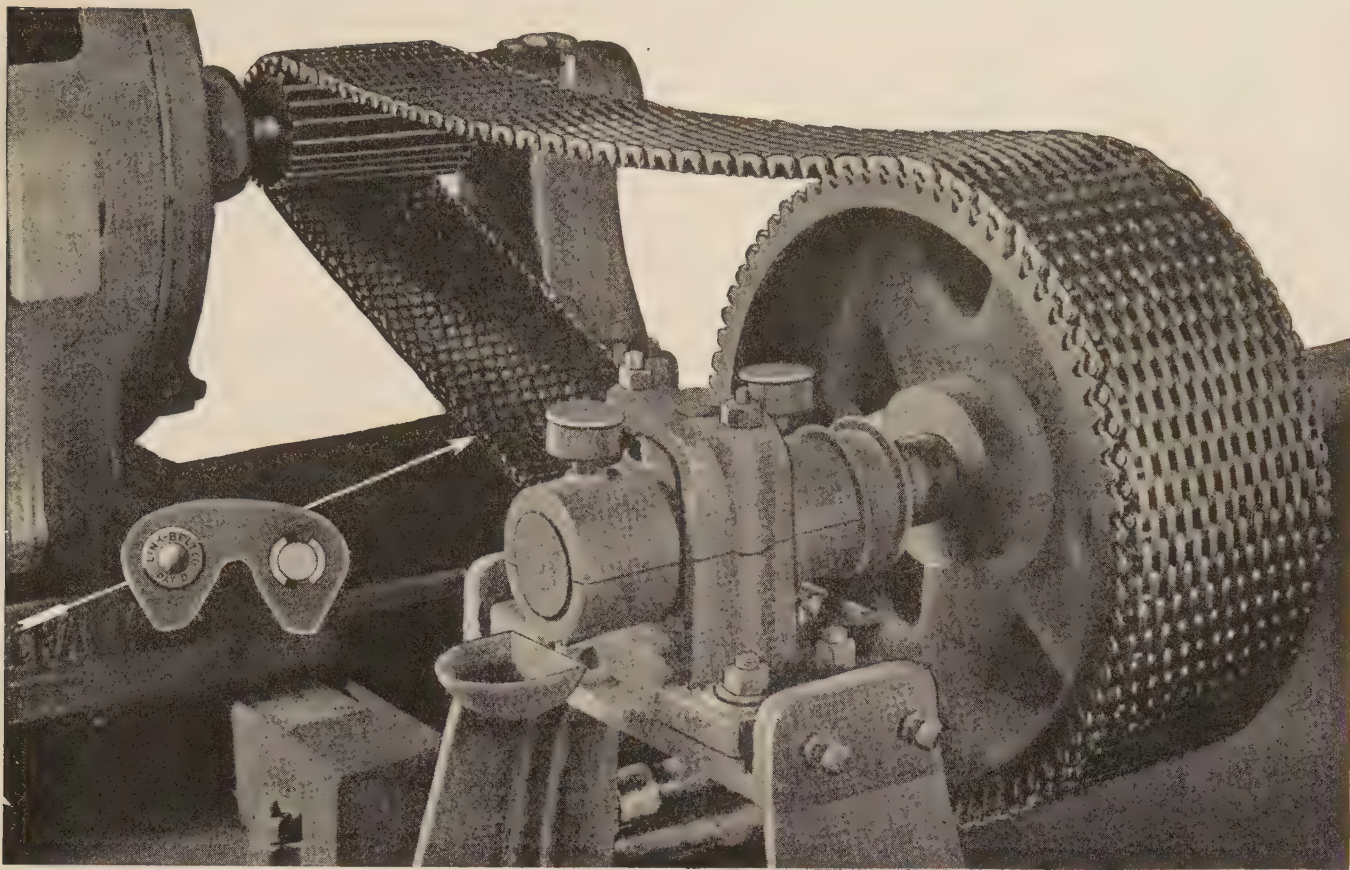
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THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE BRUSH for Sweeping Grain from Cars

Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

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BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$12.00 per doz., Minneapolis.

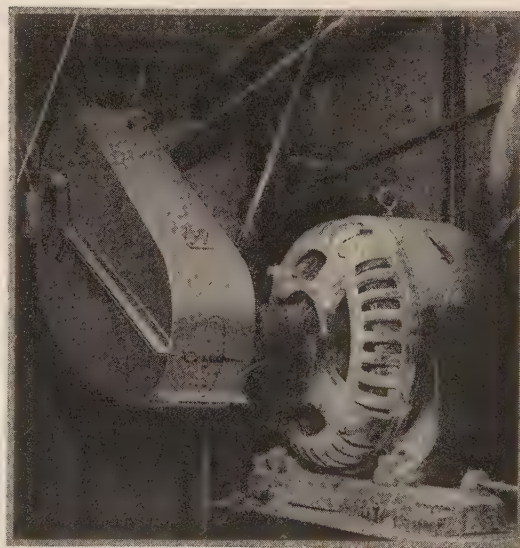


"Low Bridge" at the Federal Mill & Elevator Co., Inc.

Hemmed in by walls, with low head room, and operating on short centers, Link-Belt Silent Chain Drive — enclosed in a dust-proof, oil-retaining casing — is meeting satisfactorily the needs of the Federal Mill and Elevator Co., Inc., of Mansfield, Ohio.

Requiring little attention and small space and unaffected by temperature or moisture, this drive has effectively and efficiently settled the power transmission question of this plant.

Our experienced engineers are at your disposal. Let them assist you in solving your power transmission problems.



Flexible as a Belt—Positive as a Gear—More Efficient than Either

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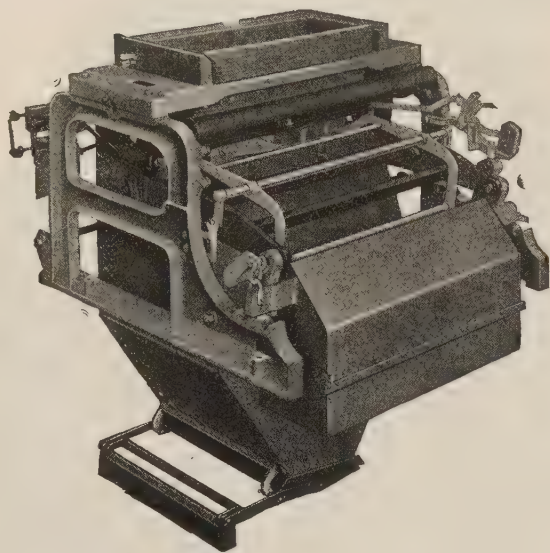
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SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Why Wait?



All Automatic.

You can save money in dull times as well as in boom times—and to better advantage.

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Richardson Automatic Grain Shipping Scale

and know positively how much grain you ship. Back up your claims with Richardson weight tickets!

Built to I. C. C. specifications.

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Elevator Buckets



"V" Type

A bucket for high speed and perfect discharge



"Salem"

Weller Buckets are well made and will give the service



We Also Make
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Grain Handling Equipment

Write for prices

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Car Loader	{ Gas Engine
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Car Seals	Radio Equipment
Cleaner	Railroad Claim Books
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Fire Barrels	Testing Apparatus
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Friction Clutch	Transmission Rope
Grain Driers	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

Information Bureau

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Wet Grain Dried *Automatically!*

Grain in any state of wetness is evenly dried and cooled to exactly the degree you require by the Morris *Automatic* Grain Drier.

No watching is necessary. The gates open and close by themselves. A time screw regulates the intervals with absolute precision. Clogging is impossible. Anything that will go down between the ducts will pass through the gates.

The MORRIS *Automatic* Grain Drier

Made in standard and special designs in capacities of from 50 to 1600 bushels per hour. Write for full information, giving your approximate requirements.

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Everything for Every Mill and Elevator

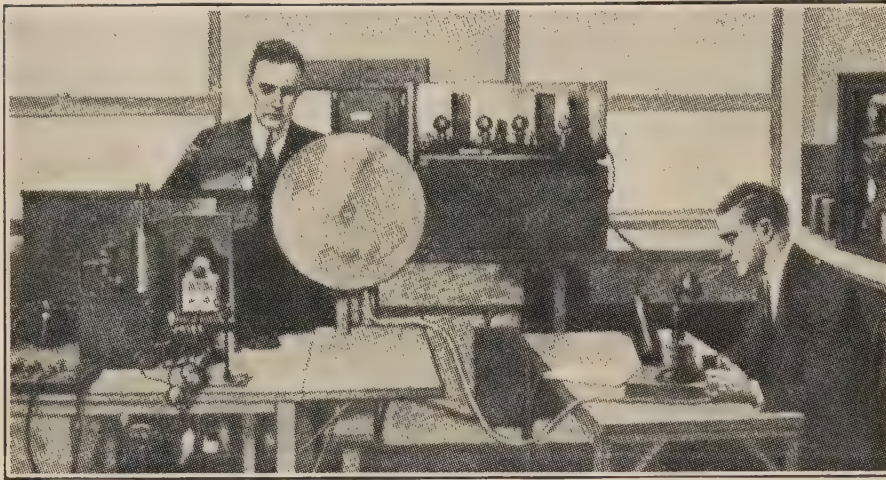
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In the Bell System laboratories speech sounds are recorded on the oscillograph with a view to their subsequent analysis

The service of knowledge

The youthful Alexander Graham Bell, in 1875, was explaining one of his experiments to the American scientist, Joseph Henry. He expressed the belief that he did not have the necessary electrical knowledge to develop it.

"Get it," was the laconic advice.

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The search for knowledge in whatever field it might lie has made possible America's supremacy in the art of the telephone.

Many times, in making a national telephone service a reality, this centralized search for knowledge has overcome engineering difficulties and removed scientific limitations that threatened to hamper the development of speech transmission. It is still making available for all the Bell companies inventions and improvements in every type of telephone mechanism.

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This service of the parent company has saved hundreds of millions of dollars in first cost of Bell System telephone plant and tens of millions in annual operating expense—of which the public is enjoying the benefits.



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BELL SYSTEM

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SIDNEY AND ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quota to give your requirements. **SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.** Sidney, Ohio

WHY-A-LEAK—STOP IT—

BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

WILL YOU NOT give us an opportunity to submit full details of our system and the low cost for this protection? We are confident this would demonstrate to you the efficiency and money saving merits of our car liners.

THE KENNEDY CAR LINER & BAG COMPANY

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Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back and with the use of a sheet of carbon makes a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains. The original tickets form the outer half of page, so the removal of any ticket does not release the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weigher's Signature. Size 9 1/2 x 11 inches. Printed on good paper. 5 sheets of carbon. Order Form No. 73, \$1.55; weight 2 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of Shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Please to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years & do less than One Dollar per year for repairs." E. W. Watt, Jacobsburg, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. GI

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10,000 SHIPPERS
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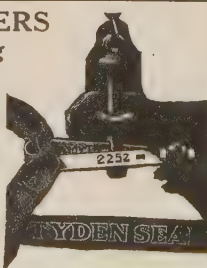
TYDEN CAR SEALS

Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers.

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CLAIM LOSSES

Write for samples and prices

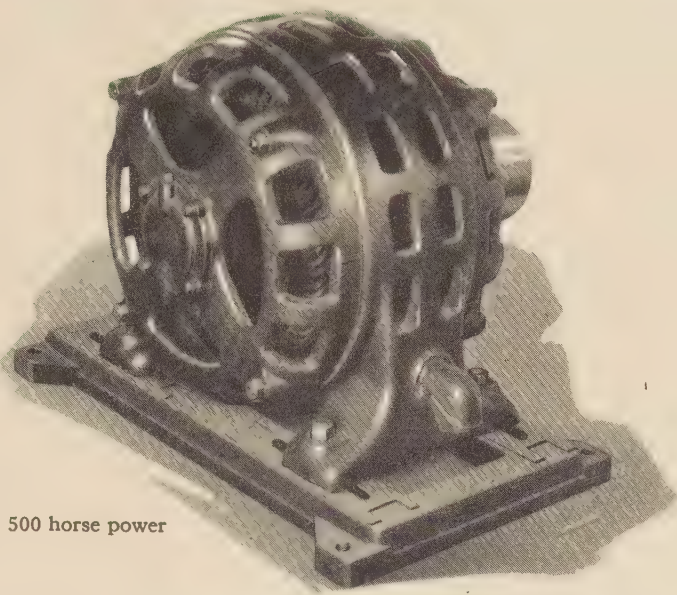
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I Am the Man You Want

I can fill that position you have open—fill it perfectly, to your satisfaction. Tell me where to find you in a

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Size $\frac{1}{2}$ to 500 horse power

Rolling Action Saves Costly Friction Waste

Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motors have no dragging area of metal carrying heavy loads. Instead, freely rolling steel balls carry the loads on hard, smoothly polished raceways.

Tests show that 75 per cent of sleeve bearing motor friction loss is eliminated by the ball bearing. This saving is reflected in reduced power bills.

Using a Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motor is like getting a cut rate from your power company—you pay less money for the same power. Write for full details.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Manufacturers • CHICAGO

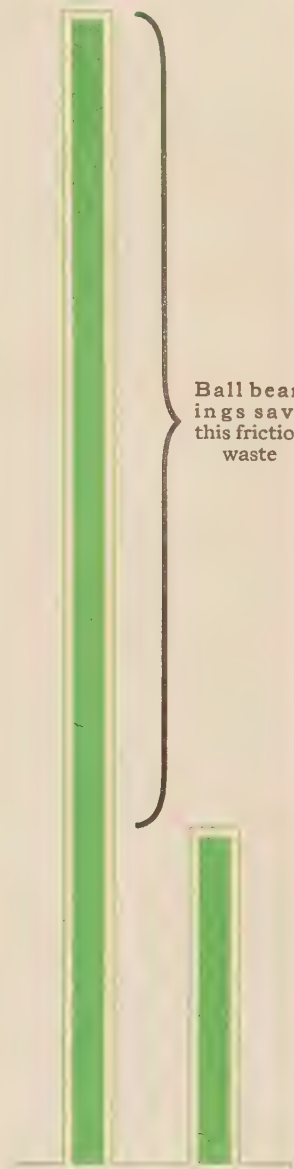
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ball bearing motors



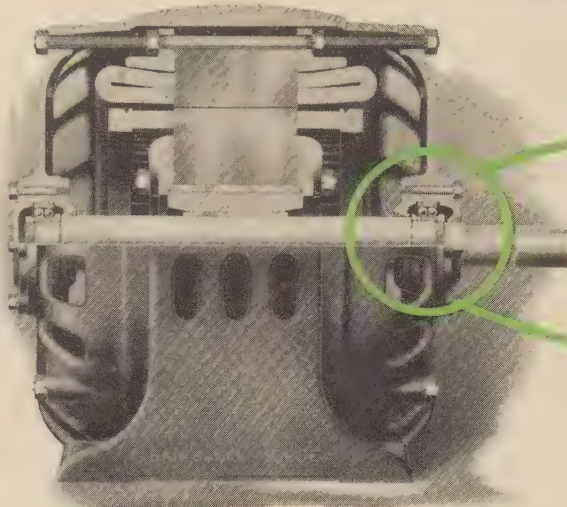
Ball bearings save this friction waste



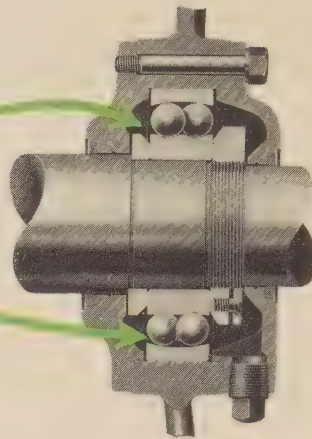
Sleeve bearing motor

Ball bearing motor

Graphs showing comparative friction losses of sleeve bearing and ball bearing motors



Cross-sectional view of
Fairbanks-Morse ball bearing motor



Close-up showing ball-bearing
mounted rotor shaft

Ball-bearing rolling action vs. Sleeve-bearing dragging action.

Compare these Ball-
bearing points . . .

Needs no oil film.
Requires attention only once a year.
Mechanical failures reduced 85%.
No oil to damage merchandise or destroy insulation.
Inner race turns with shaft.
Stubby shafts eliminate vibration and save space.
Saves 75 per cent of usual friction waste.

with these Sleeve-
bearing points

Lack of oil film destroys bearing in few minutes.
Requires frequent attention.
Mechanical failures frequent.
Oil spatters merchandise and breaks down insulation.
Shaft wears against bearing.
Long bearings require wide housings and long shafts.
Dragging area of shaft against sleeve wastes power.

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SMUTTY WHEAT SCOURERS

"Eureka", endorsed by the biggest elevator operators

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To Fit Your Conditions

We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

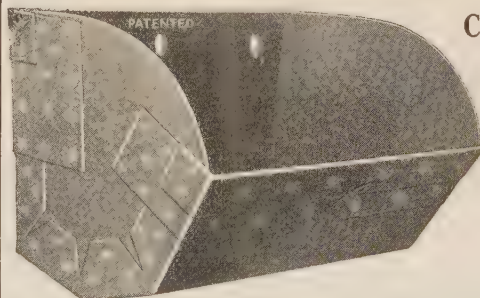
Armour Grain Co.
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SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS

are Guaranteed as to



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Capacity

We use electric spot welding only. Rivets work loose and shear off.

Superior Cups are perfectly smooth inside.

Note the re-enforcement, two-thirds the depth of the back, clear below the point of greatest strain.

The front edge of the cup is re-enforced in the same manner as the back.

The back of the body of the cup is folded over the re-enforcement strip on the back, giving three thicknesses of steel at the point of greatest strain, which is where the cup is bolted to the belt.

The "Climax" Scoop Truck

Can easily add 25c to 30c an Hour to the value of a man's time who uses it in unloading Coal or Grain from box cars.

Hence, in two weeks' use the Scoop Truck will pay for itself and cost you nothing for its use thereafter.

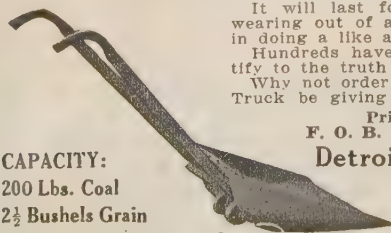
It will last for years and save the wearing out of a dozen common scoops in doing a like amount of work. Hundreds have tried it and will certify to the truth of these statements.

Why not order now and let the Scoop Truck be giving itself to you?

Price \$15.00

F. O. B. Cars at Factory
Detroit Scoop Truck Co.

CAPACITY:
200 Lbs. Coal
2½ Bushels Grain



Patented

993 Osborne Place
Detroit, Michigan

Write us for full information and free sample cup.

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No order too large for us to handle;

None too small for us to appreciate.

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We Have Specialized in Grain Accounts for Forty-five Years

DIXON'S Red Lead-Graphite Primer

ANOTHER DIXON PRODUCT

The pigment of this Primer consists of flake silica-graphite, red lead, and high grade oxide of iron. The vehicle is the best boiled linseed oil obtainable.

Dixon's Red Lead-Graphite Primer has the good qualities of red lead together with the well known water-repellent advantages of a Silica-Graphite Paint. It lessens the "drag" on the painter's arm and is not so severe on the brush. It will dry in 22 hours under normal conditions and covers approximately 400 square feet to the gallon on metal surfaces.

It fully meets the needs of those who require a red lead paint for priming coats. Write to Dept. 15-BP for further information and prices.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO.



Jersey City, N. J.
Established 1827



Extensively Used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Federal and State Grain Inspection Departments, Grain Trade, etc.

GRAIN TESTING SCALES



No. 4000

Used in Moisture Testing

Complete catalog No. 335G on request.

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SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

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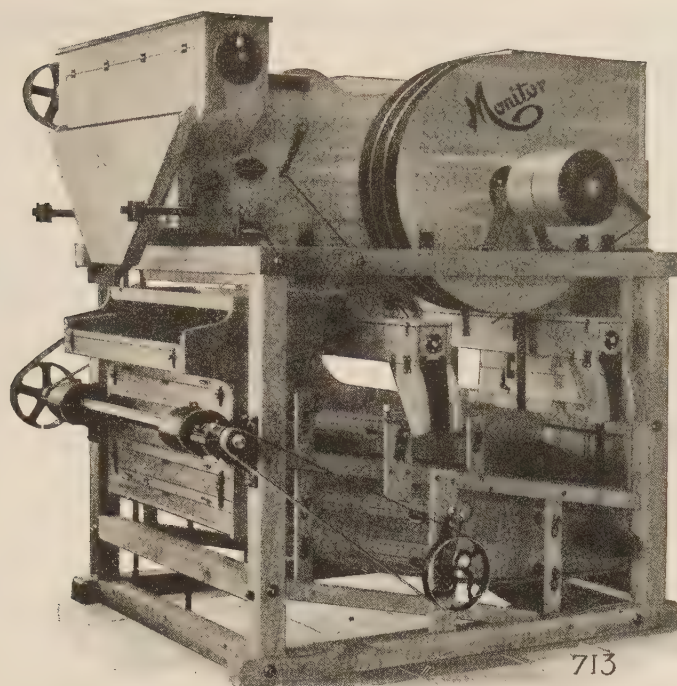
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713

The Progressive Bean Man

is not content to just "get by." He wants to get the profit there is in converting a poor lot of beans into an article that commands the best price. And he knows how to do it for he invariably uses the MONITOR Bean and Pea Polisher, Cleaner, and Grader.

He uses it because experience has taught him that it is the most perfectly adapted machine for the purpose that he can buy. It does the job in one operation and it is hardly possible to believe that any machine could produce the improvement in one operation that the MONITOR does.

If you handle beans, find out about the MONITOR. You will find it at work in the most prominent plants.

Write us.

Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

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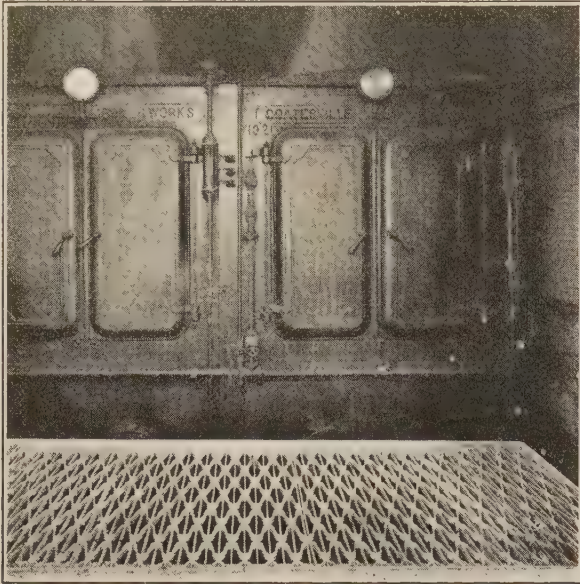
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The modern elevator is designed and constructed to meet the dust explosion hazard. KERLOW grating for runways in the working house and conveyor galleries, also for stairways, prevents dust accumulation, and gives better ventilation.

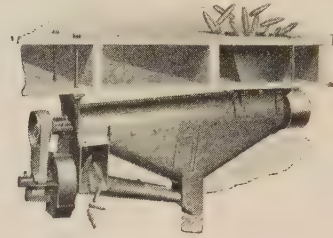
We will be glad to give elevator builders and operators detailed information.

Kerlow Steel Flooring Company

222-238 Culver Ave.

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LOW INSTALLATION EXPENSE



When you purchase a TRIUMPH Corn Sheller you are free from heavy expenses for installing or setting up.

Anyone, although unacquainted with mill machinery, can set up the machine and operate it. It's simple in construction and stands on or hangs below the floor.

You should know more about it. Let us send you the illustrated booklet.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.

Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio

Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
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98 Machines

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The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

Quality is Inherent in Invincibles

Invincible Grain Cleaner Company

Silver Creek, N. Y.

Representatives in—

Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Remont, Ohio; Bristol, Tenn.; Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Eng.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge.

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AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Tell your farmer friends about it! It increases crops. Carries insect poisons, preserves nitrogen in animal and poultry manure, etc. Write today for valuable book—free!

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This book contains 125 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back on itself so as with the use of a sheet of carbon to make a complete and perfect copy of the original on the stub which remains in the book. The original tickets form the outer half of the page, so the removal of any ticket does not disturb the others.

Each ticket has spaces for the following record: No., Date, Load of, From, To, Gross lbs., Tare lbs., Net lbs., Net bu., Price per bu., Test, Man On-Off, and Weighers Signature. Size, 9½x11 inches. Printed on good paper.

Order Form No. 73. PRICE \$1.35.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,

La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

It's Easy to Waterproof Concrete the MEDUSA WAY!

MAKING a mass of concrete water-repellent is a simple operation when you use either Medusa Integral Waterproofing Paste or Powder.

Both are added at the time of mixing. The Powder is placed with the dry mix; the Paste is stirred into the gauging water.

In reinforced concrete work, such as elevator pits and basements, the Medusa Waterproofing is added to the entire mass.

For brick, stone and tile foundations a grout of cement containing Medusa Waterproofing may be placed on either the out-

side or inside of the walls. A combination of both is still better.

No matter how you use it the same result is obtained—a concrete mass that has, as an integral part of its permanent make-up, a water-repellency that exceeds the natural water-absorbing quality of the mass.

Water is barred forever from entering Concrete that has been waterproofed the Medusa way.

We'll gladly tell you more about Medusa Waterproofing and its application to your particular job.

The Sandusky Cement Company
Department G J Cleveland

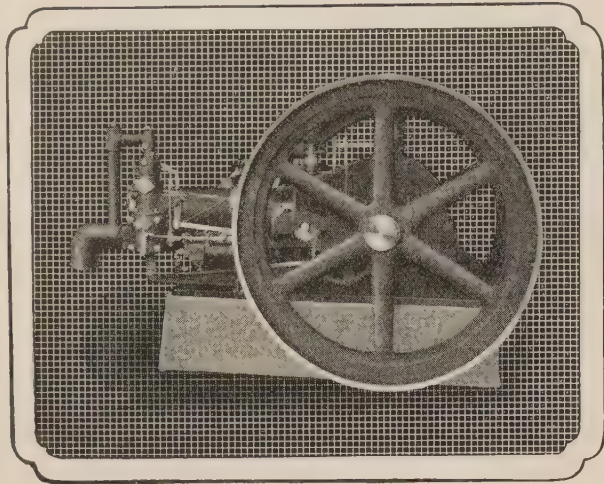
Manufacturers of Medusa Non-Staining White Cement (Plain and Waterproofed); Medusa Waterproofing (Powder or Paste); and Medusa Gray Cement (Plain and Waterproofed).

MEDUSA

WATERPROOFING

Powder or Paste





Shipped in 1897 Acme Mills' Charter Engine is still on the job...

IN 1897, Charter Engine No. 1090, 40 hp., was shipped. Here's what B. P. Ashby wrote in June about its performance at the Acme Mills, Leavenworth, Kansas:

"Yes, we are still using that 40 hp. Charter Engine and it would take a well trained eye to detect any variation in the hum of the machinery as the writer writes this letter***we put this engine to work pulling three double strand of 9x18 roller mills, a 300 bu. sheller and cleaner. ***We took out a steam plant and effected a saving of \$50 to \$100 a month.***We have only put in two sets of rings and had the engine bored out once.***The engine must be well up in the thirties but seems good for many years of service yet and still carries her full load."

Twenty-seven years of good service and still going strong! Don't you want reliable power like this, too?

You can get it with the Charter Type R Oil Engine. It operates on the dependable 4 cycle principle, burning kerosene, distillate or natural gas—one cylinder, 20 to 90 hp.; two cylinders, 40 to 160 hp.

The big catalog is free. Where shall we send it?



CHARTER GAS ENGINE COMPANY
Engine Builders since 1880
700 Locust Street, Sterling, Illinois
Sole manufacturers of Metz Oil Engines

The CHARTER Type R — Oil Engine —

GDJ9-10 R-RTG

Make Your Elevator Safe

American High Speed Chain drives will make your elevator safer, because they generate no static, and stir up no dust.

They will also make your elevator more efficient. They transmit power smoothly, silently, and without vibration, year after year.

Let one of our Engineers
talk with you about making
your elevator more safe.

AMERICAN
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

Transmit power from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5,000 H. P., with positive speed ratio, 98.6% constant efficiency, quiet operation at all speeds, any convenient distance between sprocket centers, occasional lubrication, long life, low upkeep cost. Unaffected by heat, cold or moisture.

MORSE CHAIN CO., ITHACA, N.Y.

Consult the Morse Engineer in Your Territory

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2150-30

Wagon Loads Received

A book for the use of country grain buyers in keeping a record of grain received from farmers. Some dealers record oats receipts in front and corn receipts in the back of book; others use a separate book for each kind of grain.

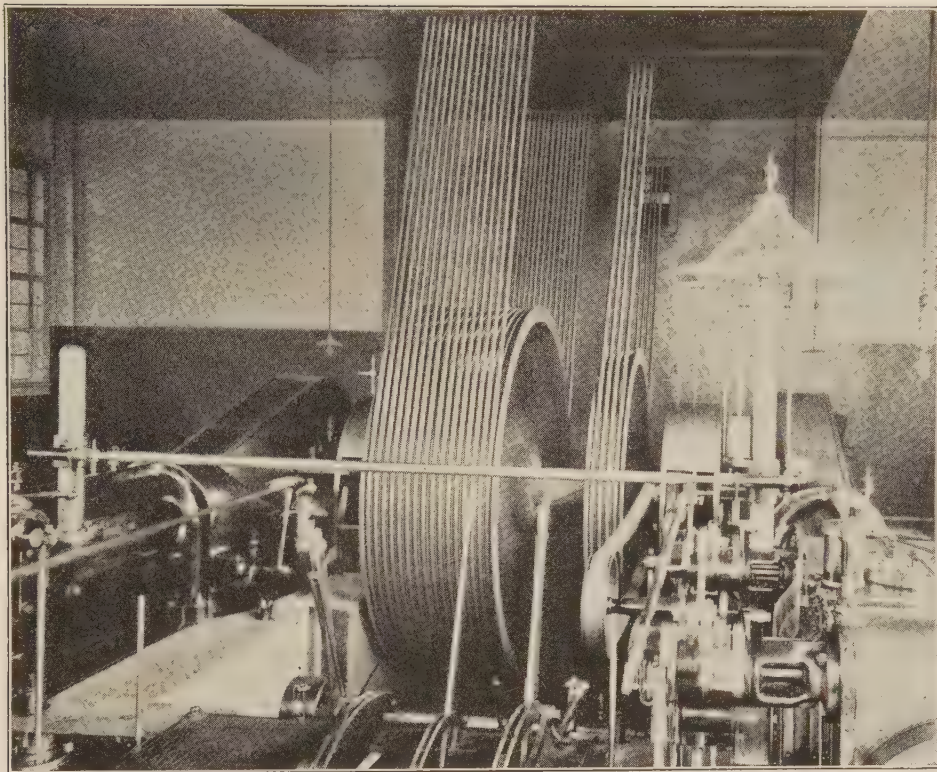
Its column headings are: Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars, Cents and Remarks.

The book is 9½x12 inches, 200 pages, 20 lines to each page, giving room for recording 4,000 loads, printed on Linen Ledger Paper and is well bound in strong board covers with leather back and corners. Order Form 380.

Price, \$3.00

GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

309 South La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

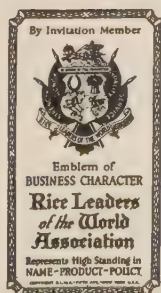


Nine Years of Continuous Service

and it looks good for a great many years more. The Columbian Transmission Rope, illustrated above, has operated the main drive in a coal breaker for nine years, and yet it shows very little wear.

Mine and Mill owners are enthusiastic about the long satisfactory service which Columbian *Tape-Marked* Pure Manila Transmission Rope is giving them. Many of them tell us that they are putting Columbian on all their drives, for then they can forget about the power question entirely.

The next time you order Transmission Rope, specify Columbian, and take advantage of that extra margin of service. In the meantime, a postcard will bring you a copy of the new and complete, "Columbian Book of Rope Transmission."



Columbian Rope Company

322-60 Genesee Street

Auburn, "The Cordage City" N. Y.

Branches: New York Chicago Boston New Orleans

ASK THIS QUESTION— Ask a Dozen Milling Superintendents:

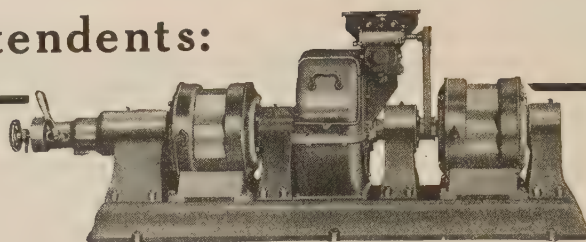
"Why is the Monarch the best Attrition Mill for all-around grinding service."

They will tell you that the Monarch is the best attrition mill for grinding feeds of all kinds **because it is the most dependable.**

The Monarch's complete ball bearing construction, the patented seal rings and dust collar, and the simplicity of the adjustment, assures continuous service, free from costly shutdowns.

There are many other reasons why you hear the Monarch called "the best attrition mill made." Get the facts at first hand. Let us put you in touch with millers near you.

In writing for these names and addresses, ask for our latest catalog ID-123 explaining other important feed machines in the Monarch line.



Always in perfect alignment, Monarch plates wear evenly and give full grinding capacity continuously.



SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

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THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS

DREADNAUGHT OPERATORS ARE SATISFIED



ONE
FIRM
HAS
NINE

We now have nine DREADNAUGHT Grinders in our country elevators and if we were in the market for another machine we would buy the DREADNAUGHT as we find them very satisfactory.

Crawfordsville, Ind.
Aug. 4, 1923

Crabbs, Reynolds,
Taylor Co.

Write Today For Prices.

Bryant Engineering Co.
Port Huron, Michigan

Sole Mfrs. Dreadnaught Feed Grinding Machinery

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{3}{4}$ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$.....Due to or order,Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

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Chicago, Ill.

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

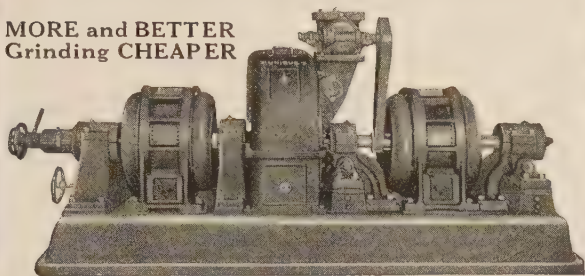
A SOUND INVESTMENT—

Here is a machine that builds up a profitable feed grinding business which turns slack times into busy times—pays the overhead expenses of your mill or elevator—and shows a nice profit.

UNIQUE

Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

MORE and BETTER
Grinding CHEAPER

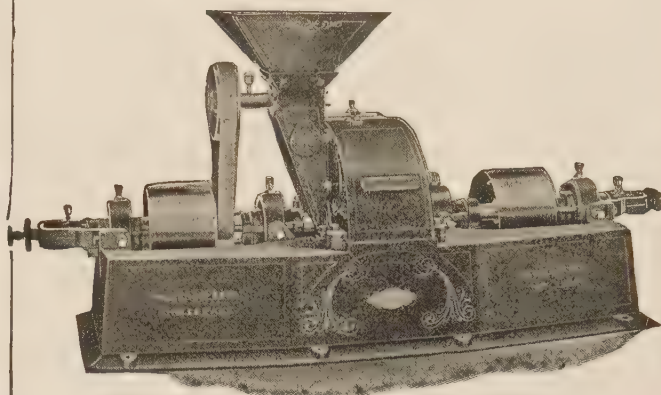


Install this most modern feed grinder and let your business flourish. A UNIQUE Mill will give you greater capacity—grind a better product—and keep operating expenses lower than any other feed grinder on the market. This is assured by exclusive patented features.

Ask for Catalog No. 12, which illustrates and describes the machine in full. No cost or obligation to you.

ROBINSON MFG. CO.
42 ROBINSON BLDG. MUNCY, PENNA.

The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings
Scientific

Positive Feed
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

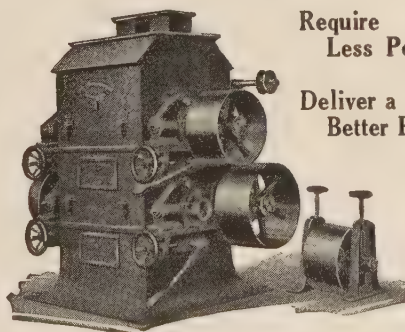
Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.
SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.

EHR SAM

One, Two and Three Pair High

Feed Mills



Require
Less Power

Deliver a
Better Product

Rolls cut especially for making cracked corn chicken feed, cut wheat. Also standard corrugations for corn meal and feed.

Send for Bulletin No. 20

The J. B. Ehrsam & Sons Mfg. Co.
Enterprise, Kansas

Did You Ever Stop and Consider

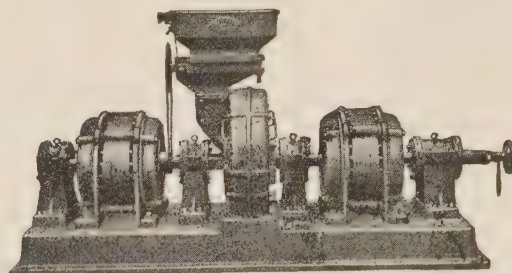
why an Undercut Rib grinding plate is the most efficient type of plate?

As the plate wears the Undercut edge is continually cut down to a new edge or resharpened; while with a straight ribbed plate the edge soon rounds over and becomes dull.

Think of the difference a continually sharp plate makes in power consumption; and in cool, finely ground product.

THE MUNSON BALL BEARING ATTRITION MILL

is the **only** mill equipped with the Undercut Rib plates—which are so good that others try to imitate them.



Built by Feed Mill Specialists

Send for Catalog 52 and get acquainted with both mill and plate.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.
Established 1825 Utica, N. Y.

Representatives: Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; A. F. Ordway & Sons, Beaver Dam, Wis.; A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Younglove Construction Co.,
Sioux City, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:—

I am starting on a trip to Hancock, Iowa, tomorrow morning and will not be back for 10 days, so am sending check for \$350.00 to meet pay roll, etc. I will send the lumber and hardware bills when I return.

Wish to express our appreciation of the workmen you have sent to do the repairing here. Mr. A. Johnson, Chas. A. Clark and F. M. Lawrence are all good workmen and hard workers and men we are proud to have as friends.

Yours truly,

Farmers Elevator Co., Letcher, S. D.
Per B. M. Halladay, Mgr.

July 15, 1924.

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OF AN ADVERTISEMENT

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CONTRACTOR and
ELEVATOR BUILDER

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Designing and Supervising Engineers
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MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS

W. C. BAILEY & SON

Engineers and Contractors

Mills, Elevators and Warehouses

Grain Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

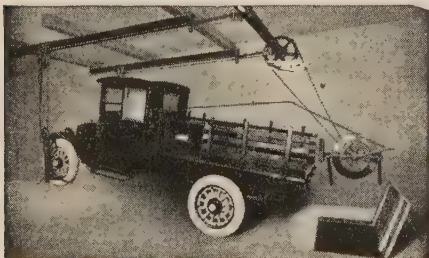
BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.

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GRAIN ELEVATORS

MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

McMillin Wagon and
Truck Dump

If you are having trouble in dumping long coupled wagons or trucks on your regular type of dump or if you are counting on making any changes in your driveway or sinks investigate this dump, as we believe it will come the nearest filling all requirements in the most practical and economical way, in cost of installing, ease of operation, and amount of power used.

One device will take the place of three or four and will handle any length or kind of vehicle regardless of their capacity.

There are no delicate or short lived parts.

There are no parts to leak or freeze.

Write for circulars and description.

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Indianapolis, Ind.



A
cyclone
in the
true sense
of the word
has force of
air without any back draft.

The New "1905"
Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction, three-fourths of the back draft is eliminated and better work is done on less power. Send for prices and particulars.

The Knickerbocker Co.
Jackson, Mich.



It takes only a spark

—only a spark to wreck the labor of months, only the click of steel on steel to destroy millions of dollars worth of life and property.

Tramp iron has many times been the cause of complete destruction—and tramp iron is sure to turn up in grain.

The cost of protection is so small. Keep it out with Dings High Intensity Magnetic Separator. Not a particle can escape. Get the Dings free bulletin.

Dings Magnetic Separator Co.
642 Smith St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Dings "High Intensity"
Magnetic Separators

To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

RELIANCE Construction Co.

Board of Trade
Indianapolis, Ind.

Designers and Constructors
of the better class of grain
elevators—concrete or wood.

★ ★ ★ The Star Engineering Company ★ ★ ★

Specialists in
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,
Appearance, Strength, Durability
and Economy of Operation.

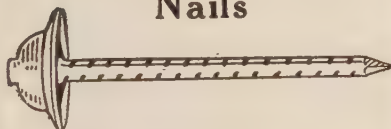
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Siding and Roofing

Corrugated or Flat
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Immediate Shipment from Stock

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Write—Wire—Phone

Steel Warehouse Co.
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ELEVATOR SIDING

CORRUGATED SHEET STEEL for
prompt shipment from our well-stocked
warehouses in carloads or less. Our
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the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.
Will you mention it?

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CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain
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NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

Plans and Specifications Furnished

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

—First in Enterprise!
—First in Advertising!
—First in Circulation!
—First in News!
The Grain Dealers Journal

D. F. HOAG & CO.

Designers and Constructors of

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

L. J. McMILLIN

ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of
GRAIN ELEVATORS

Any Size or Capacity

523 Board of Trade Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

For elevator and mill supplies we
issue a net price catalog. If in
the market write us for one.

WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.
WICHITA, KANSAS

GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

L. D. Rosenbauer, Pres.
H. P. Roberts, V. Pres.

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Southwestern Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of

MODERN MILLS,
ELEVATORS and
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS
SPRINGFIELD, MO.

HORNER & WYATT

Designers of

Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,
Warehouses, Power Plants and
Industrial Buildings.

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,
Valuations and Reports.

306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

C. T. STEVENS

C. E. ROOP

C. B. BARUTIO

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated

Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS
GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses
TOPEKA, KANSAS

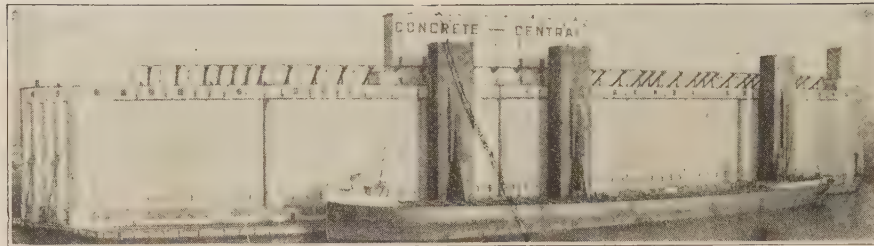
Receiving and Stock Book

Form 321 is designed for keeping a record of each kind of grain received at a country elevator in a separate column so that the buyer by adding up columns may quickly determine the number of bushels of each kind of grain on hand. Columns are also provided for date, name, gross, tare, net pounds, price, amount paid and remarks.

The book is printed on Linen Ledger paper, well bound with keratol back and corners. Each of its 160 pages is 9x12 inches, giving room for recording 3200 wagon loads. Weight 2 lbs. 5 oz. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal 309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
Milland Elevator
Corporation



Concrete-Central
Elevator, Buffalo, N. Y.
Capacity
4,500,000 Bushels

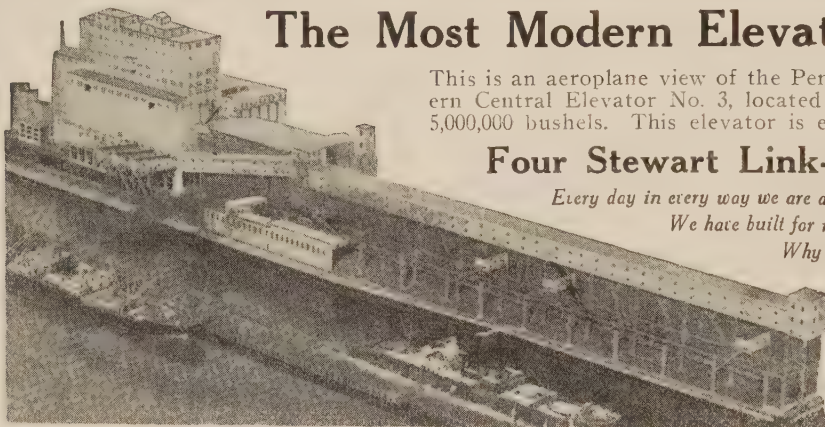
Designed and Built by
Monarch Engineering Company
Buffalo, N. Y.

The Most Modern Elevator in the World

This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.
We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you
Why not now?*



James Stewart & Co., Inc.

Designers and Builders
GRAIN ELEVATORS
In All Parts of the World
Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

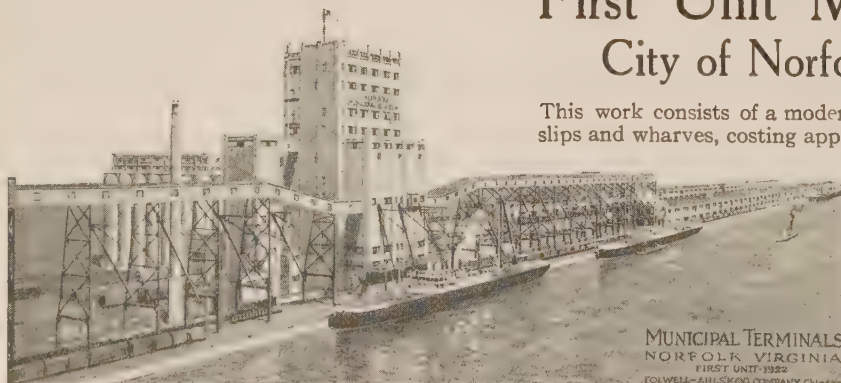
The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.
The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS
Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.

First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.

This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of



Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors
Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Baltimore



John S. Metcalf Co.
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier
Street

Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,
Australia

Buenos Aires,
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.

London,
England

2,000,000 Bushel Elevator
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill
Office Building
Power Plant
Warehouses
and other
Buildings

Built by

Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

Ralston Purina Company

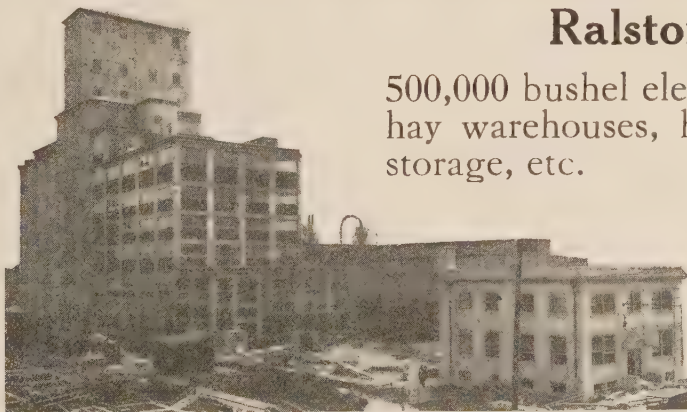
500,000 bushel elevator and mixed feed plant including
hay warehouses, hay grinding mill, office, molasses
storage, etc.

Designers and Builders

Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and
Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.



Coal Sales Book

For Retail Coal Dealers

It facilitates bookkeeping, and reduces the chance
for error. Practically three books in one: 1. Original
entry of all sales made. 2. Original entry of the scale
weights. 3. Journal from which the posting is done.

It contains spaces for 6,000 wagon loads. Each page
is ruled with column headings, as follows: Date,
Ledger, Folio, Purchaser, Gross, Tare, Net Pounds,
Price Per Ton, Amount.

This book is 8½x14 inches and contains 150 num-
bered pages of superior ledger paper. Well bound
with best binder board, covered with cloth, leather
back, and round leather corners.

Order Form 44. Price \$3.00.

Grain Dealers Journal
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

A CAR-MOVER WITH THE "PUSH"

Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both
ways paid by us if you
don't find it worth
the price and
then some.

Get
it from
your dealer

The New Badger
ADVANCE
Car-Mover Co.
Appleton, Wis

Look for the word
"New Badger"—it
identifies our product



Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

N. E. ILLINOIS—Elevator in good grain country; \$5,000. C. J. Meyer, Ogamaw, Ark.

IOWA—Going grain business for sale. Small town; no competition. Address J. W. Martin, Otho, Iowa.

NORTHERN INDIANA—10,000 bu. capacity iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. L. B. 241, LaGrange, Ind.

ILLINOIS—Elevator in Corn Belt for sale. Station Arcola, Illinois. Good drawing territory. Price \$12,000. Inquire R. O. Harris, Arcola, Illinois.

CENTRAL NEBRASKA—50,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale; good grain territory; town of 6,000; only one buyer. For particulars address Byrnes & Gietzen, Columbus, Nebr.

MINNESOTA—40,000 bushel capacity elevator for sale in best farming section of Southeastern Minnesota. Annual receipts 200,000 bushels. For information write F. E. Crandall, Receiver, Mankato, Minnesota.

INDIANA—15,000 bu. capacity elevator, 7 room house, 2 town lots and 7 acres ground adjoining, 9c rate to Chicago; priced at \$7,000 for quick sale. Address 53P7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

A former Iowa elevator owner who advertised his plant in our "Elevators For Sale" columns writes in as follows: "I sold my plant to the first party answering my ad which I had in the Journal."

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—15,000 bu. elevator for sale; on private ground; electric equipment; located on I. C. R. R.; best grain country. Price right; can make terms; possession at once. Write 53R5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL MICHIGAN—Iron clad grain and bean elevator in one of the best bean growing sections in Central Mich. for sale; fully equipped; in No. 1 condition; side lines coal, cement, feed, tile, etc. Address 53P5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—50,000 bus. nearly new, well equipped, cribbed elevator for sale; splendid coal and feed houses; well furnished office; handles 200,000 bus. grain, 4,600 tons coal, 25 cars feed annually. Town of 4,000. Address James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Here's an opportunity to get a house that will keep you busy all the time; the only one in the town. Shipments will average better than a hundred cars of wheat a year; prospects for more corn than that. Will sell two 12,000-bu. cribs with it. Price right. J. M. Duncan, Admr., Shannon, Kansas.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

SO. DAK.—Elevator for sale in good grain and corn belt; a real bargain. For particulars write F. A. Kohlhoff, Stratford, So. Dak.

OHIO—Two elevators and coal business for sale, good grain territory, good roads. Address 52F28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

ILLINOIS—30,000-bu. elevator in central Illinois for sale; located on the C. & A. R. R. Price \$15,000. Address 53S6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA—20,000 bushel iron clad elevator for sale; feed and coal sheds; main line I. C. R. R. For particulars address 53S15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

OHIO—20,000 bu. capacity grain elevator and feed store located in Fayette County, Ohio; electric power. Selling to close estate. Write F. W. Gangwish, Washington, C. H., Ohio.

NORTHERN IOWA elevator for sale, located in very good town with good territory for business. For terms and particulars address 52J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING. AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

NORTHEAST KANSAS—7,000-bu. elevator for sale on Santa Fe; owner selling account health; doing good business; excellent corn crop; \$6,000. O. D. Amend, Cummings, Kans.

INDIANA—Well located elevator for sale in good city of 10,000, in heart of best farming district in Indiana. Good reason for selling and low price. Address 53Q31, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

MINNESOTA—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale; doing good grinding business every day; only mill and feed dealer in town. Other business requires my time. Address Wm. Cummings, Hugo, Minn., for particulars.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE, LEASE OR TRADE.

WISCONSIN—45,000 bus. concrete elevator for sale, lease or trade; on 7 lots; 3 tracks on C. M. & St. P.; in best condition; opportunity to build up large feed business. Reasonable price. P. J. Mueller, 1464 Byron St., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT to lease elevator at good point with option of buying by an experienced grain man; Kansas or Nebraska preferred. Address 53R15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

FOR RENT.

WE ARE GOING out of the feed business and will rent our plant to a responsible party and turn our going business over to him. Address Conklin & Cummins, Goshen, New York.

MILL AND ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A 100-bbl. mill and grain elevator in the heart of hard wheat territory. Low price. Write The Bushton State Bank, Bush-ton, Kans., for particulars.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

FEED MILL FOR SALE OR LEASE—Will sell or lease feed plant. Excellent concrete building; large warehouses. Located on main line of I. C. R. R., 75 miles north of Memphis. Milling in transit arrangements for south and southeast. Address Dyersburg Milling Company, Dyersburg, Tenn.

MILL FOR SALE

BEST FLOUR MILL opportunity available.

For sale or exchange at a genuine bargain. Located in Temple, central Texas, city of 15,000 people, on main lines of M. K. & T. and G. C. & S. F. Railroads, with branch line on Katy to Belton, and branch line on Santa Fe to west Texas and California. Transit privileges on both roads.

Brick mill building, three-stories, on stone basement, with brick warehouse adjoining. Frame warehouse; thoroughly equipped elevator; two steel tanks, each with approximate capacity 55,000 bushels; daily mill capacity 300 barrels flour, and 168,000 lbs. of meal. Plant properly managed and operated will produce one-half to one million dollar business annually.

Wonderful opportunity for party who understands the milling business and has the money and ability to operate it, not only as a milling industry, but as a profitable, wholesale and retail grain business.

Can be bought at a figure far less than its actual value.

The First National Bank,
Temple, Texas.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES.

FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Do Not Take Chances

on verbal contracts for future delivery of the grain you are now purchasing. Mr. Farmer is very liable to forget them if the market should advance or his crop be a failure. Our Duplicating Grain Contracts will save you time, worry and money and should be used on every purchase.

They certify the Farmer "has sold Bushels of at cents per bushel, to grade No., to be delivered at on or before". They also certify that "If inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted."

Put up in books of 100 duplicate sets. Originals of bond paper are machine perforated so they may be easily torn out, while the manila duplicate remains firmly bound in the book. Both sheets contain a printed form on the back for entering all grain delivered on the contract. Check bound with 3 sheets of carbon. Order FORM 10 DC, Price \$1.15.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

- " B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- " C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- " D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- " E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED.

MANAGER with 15 years' experience wishes position with line co., Ind. or Ohio preferred. Write 53Q26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as manager of elevator; 20 years' experience in the grain business; am a good bookkeeper. Address 53Q4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Position as manager of country elevator. Have had 15 years' experience in the management of both line and farmer houses. Can furnish first class reference. Address 53P8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION WANTED by man of middle age. Twenty years experience in the grain and coal business. Thoroughly familiar with all details. Can make good under any conditions. Try me and see. Address 53S7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

YOUNG MAN 22 years of age, now employed in railroad service as rate clerk, with 5 years of rate experience, also a graduate of the American Commerce Association, desires to locate with some reliable Commercial or Grain Firm, where ability will merit advancement. Address 53S11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

HELP WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN MEN wanted by an old established grain commission company to represent them in various sections of Iowa on very favorable brokerage basis. Address 53R11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

"Please discontinue my adv. in the Journal, of help wanted. I have so many replies that I think I will have no trouble in securing the help wanted." This is from an Iowa elevator operator who ran an ad in this column recently.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—A style "B" Korn Kracker equipped with Grader and Polisher. We want a good second hand machine and at a bargain. The McMahan Company, Valparaiso, Indiana.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

WANTED—1 Sutton Steele & Steele Gravity Cleaner.

1 Bag Sewing Machine.

1 Clipper Seed Cleaner.

1 Multi-color or Multigraph Printing Machine.

Please send offers with full descriptions to 53Q3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

40 H. P. FOOS Coal Oil Engine for sale. Good order; \$250. Manson Grain Company, Colfax, Indiana.

GAS ENGINE—30 h.p. Stover, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

15-H. P. OTTO GAS ENGINE for sale; in good condition. Address The Farmers' Co-operative Union Ass'n, Barneston, Nebr.

ONE FAIRBANKS-MORSE Type Y Oil Engine for sale. Used but a few weeks. M. B. McFeely, 714 Heed Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

OIL ENGINES—35 horsepower Primm.

40 horsepower Venn Severen.

25 horsepower Fairbanks-Morse.

50 other sizes.

A. H. McDonald, 547 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALE WEIGHTS WANTED.

WANTED—100 50-lb. scale weights. Address Geo. J. Betzelberger, Delavan, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

HOPPER SCALES: One insertion sold mine. I made money and saved the purchaser money, so we are both happy—thanks to the Journal.—E. H.

SECOND HAND SCALES for sale of any make, size, or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

FOR SALE—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. E. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted! Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Poria St., Chicago.

BROKERAGE ACCOUNTS

FLOUR, CEREALS, Grain, Feed, Accounts solicited for Jobbing Trade only. Address L. P. DeVaughn, Broker, Room 616, Citizens and Southern Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

ATTRITION MILL.

Two—36" Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mills, cheap for quick sale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—2-qt. grain tester, new design, never used. Todd protectograph check writer, like new. Address Brown Supply Company, Valparaiso, Ind.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

BOSS AIR BLAST CAR LOADER for sale at bargain price for cash; rebuilt; guaranteed as good as new; load cars without scooping. Cannot injure the grain because grain does not pass through fan. Act quickly. Maroa Manufacturing Company, Maroa, Illinois.

ONE GUMP Ideal Cornmeal and feed screen shaker; never been used; cap. 25 bus. per hour; with extra screen. One Sprout Waldron 16" French Burr cornmeal and graham machine; used 1 season; cap. 2,000 lbs. day; 1st class condition. Offer the 2 machines for \$125. Jameson Elevator Co., South Coffeyville, Okla.

FOR SALE—1 90-bushel Eureka Clipper equipped with shoe and ball bearings. New. 1 200-bushel Monitor Receiving Separator. 1 80-bushel Monitor Corn Scourer. These machines have been used less than 30 days and can be bought cheap. For further information and prices, write 53R12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

FOR SALE—S-W All-steel paddle mixing conveyor, complete with tank and pulley, in fine shape. Snap at \$68.

S-W Double Roller Mill, 9"x24", with extra pair Le Page cut rolls. In good used condition. Only \$128.

S. Howes Co., Inc., Eureka Works, Silver Creek, N. Y.

FOR SALE—6 Round Reels, Nordyke-Marmon make, which consists of:

- 1 Round Reel, double conveyor, side by side, cylinder 8x22 diameter.
 - 1 Round Reel, double conveyor, cylinder 8x20 side by side.
 - 2 Minneapolis Centrifugal Reels, flour dressers 78x32 inches in dia., cylinder 6x8 long.
 - 1 Attrition Mill.
 - 1 Automatic Scale, Sanders make.
 - 1 Robinson Double Action Sifter, capacity 30 bushels per hour, 4 sections complete.
 - 1 J. I. Case Mill Roll, complete 9x24.
 - 1 5-H. P. Motor, speed 1,720 volts, cylinder 60x5 dia., 4-in. face, condition new.
 - 2 Woodsplit Pulleys, 22x56 dia.
 - 1 Woodsplit Pulley, 20x52 dia.
- Louisville Cereal Mill Co., Louisville, Ky.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—One No. 0 Adt Steam Dryer, 44-inch diameter by 24 feet long, in perfect condition, suitable for grain drying, etc. The Crown Cork & Seal Company, Baltimore, Md.

STEEL over head wagon dump, \$65; combination wagon or truck dump, \$275; car loader, air blast, \$95; steel frame pitless scale, 5-ton, \$50; Richardson scale, \$250; hammer feed mill, new, \$400. W. W. Pearson, Upland, Ind.

ATTENTION! BARGAIN.

Four—120 bushel Nordyke & Marmon Drier, and Cooler, latest style. Wire us for price on these. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE—Single Pair (7-12) Barnard & Leas Roll Feed Mill. Le Page cut Rolls just recorrugated. Price \$50.00.

No. 176 Eureka Double Receiving Separator. Very good shape. Price \$100.00. J. S. Klingenberg & Son, Concordia, Missouri.

FOR SALE.

- 1—36" by 12" cast iron pulley 2 7/8 bore.
 - 1—36" by 8" cast iron pulley 2 7/16 bore.
 - 1—36" by 8" cast iron pulley 2 1/4 bore.
 - 1—42" by 12" cast iron pulley 2 7/8 bore.
 - 1 No. 1 Wilford three roller mill.
 - 1—9x18 three pair high Barnard & Leas roller mill.
- Wm. Ringle and Company, Cambridge, Illinois.

FOR SALE—2 10-pound to 30-bushel Howe D Stationary Bagger or bulk Automatic Scales.

- 1 5,000-bu. 24-hour, Ellis Dryer, in place.
 - 1 250-h.p. Hamilton Corliss Steam Engine, in place.
 - 1 bag Stackers 12' 6" Elevator, 22" wide.
 - 1 75-h.p. 6 cy. 440 volt GE Motor Starter.
- Elevator belts, buckets, on or off. Bargains. Gebhart and Allen, 600 N. Water Street, Decatur, Illinois.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—3 steel elevator legs, complete. 14"x21", inside measurements. Also 1500' of 12" conveyor in metal box; excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—Large feed mill grinder manufactured by Williams Patent Crusher Co. Their Size "C" Miller's special grinder complete, excellent condition, exceptionally low price. Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

CORNMEAL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Georgia ground unbolted cornmeal. Car lots. Evans Milling and Feed Company, Claxton, Georgia.

FEEDS FOR SALE.

CAN QUOTE PRICES on ground feed in car-load lots, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley, and can also sack in bulk. Correspondence invited. Norfolk Grain Corp., Norfolk, Nebr.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

One Universal Grain Code, shelf worn from being used as sample. Only slightly soiled. Leather bound, containing 13,745 code words as well as the latest supplement for U. S. Standards for wheat, corn and oats. Order "Bargain Universal." Price \$1.50.

The Miller's Ready Reckoner, compiled by D. J. Hayes. This book shows at a glance the cost of flour per barrel in equivalent price in 100 kilos or 280 lbs. at any price of wheat from 40-1.00c and any yield from 4 bu. and 18 lbs. to 5 bus. Price for "bargain" copy, 75c prepaid.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an exposé of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. This book contains chapters on Bucketshops; Methods; and the Bucketshopper; The E. S. Dean swindle; History of the Franklin Syndicate; Advance Information Buros and Brokers; Advisory and Discretionary Brokers; Pools, Syndicates, Combinations, etc.; Floating the Stock of Corporations; Turf Swindles, or "Playing the Races" and Book-making by Proxy; Fake Trade Journals; The "Sucker" List; The "Fake" Mercantile Agency; "Fake" Banks and Bankers and How References Are Sold; The "Convenient" Stock Exchange; General Ignorance of Exchange Methods; Commercial Exchanges; Chicago's Growth as a Grain, Provision and Seed Market; "Futures"; Speculation; Speculation vs. Gambling; Produce and Cotton Exchanges in Their Own Defense; Market Quotations, their uses and abuses; The Duties of Exchanges; Press, Banks, and of the Government. We have four of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. (Weight four pounds.) Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation, special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago Ill.

HAY WANTED.



KEEP POSTED



309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclo ed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator..... Post Office.....

State.....

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

ATCHISON, KANS.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

COBURG, IOWA

McGreer Bros., whlse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale field seed.
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

The Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co.

We Pay Top Prices for Your Seeds—Your Track or Toledo Send Samples
TOLEDO, OHIO
Samples, Prices and our Market Letter Upon Request—We Deal in Both Cash and Futures.
CLOVER SEEDS
Sweet Clover
Alsike Alfalfa
Timothy

COURTEEN Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

BUYERS AND SELLERS

of Grain Elevators. You can make your wants known quickly by advertising in the "Elevators for Sale and Wanted" columns.

We Buy SEEDS

Fancy New Crop
OATS, MILLET
SPRING RYE
SPELTZ
BARLEY
SWEET CLOVER
TIMOTHY, etc.

Mail Samples
For bids

Sample Bags
Sent on
Request

NORTHROP, KING & CO.
Seedsman - Minneapolis, Minn.

The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
BUYERS—SELLERS
Field and Garden Seeds
Cincinnati - - - Ohio

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

The Stanford Seed Company
(INCORPORATED)
Wholesale Field Seeds
BUFFALO - N. Y.

OCTOBER CLOVER SEED
Circular just issued gives summary of conditions and trading requirements.
Sent on request
Southworth & Co., TOLEDO OHIO
"Alive Since 1881"

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES



CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.
FIELD SEEDS
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

BARKEMEYER
Grain & Seed Company
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SEEDS
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L. Teweles Seed Co.
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Grass and Field Seeds

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

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Clover and Grass Seeds

The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,
Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.
ATCHISON KANSAS

North American Seed Co.
WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS
Milwaukee, Wisc.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

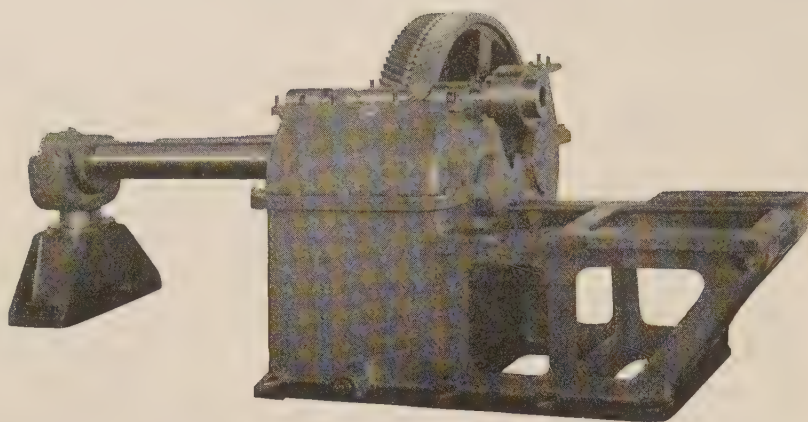
The Toledo Field Seed Co.
Clover and Timothy Seed
Consignments solicited Send us your samples
TOLEDO, OHIO

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

First and Victor Streets

St. Louis, Missouri



Standard 2 P. D. R. type Falk Herringbone Gear Unit—with Falk-Bibby Flexible Coupling, motor base, extended L. S. shaft to carry head sheave, and universal, adjustable outboard bearing—for small elevator head drives from economical high speed motors.

FALK Herringbone Gear Units effect substantial savings in the operation of grain elevators because they prevent power losses.

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Falk Herringbone Gear Units provide the nearest mechanically perfect method of reducing motor speed to give proper operation of the head pulley shaft.

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The Falk Corporation
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FALK
HERRINGBONE GEARS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 10, 1924

THE TENTATIVE SORGHUM grades now in use will soon be made permanent unless those interested in the trade protest and suggest practical changes and improvements.

THE FUTURE of the grain exchanges as outlined by the president of the Chicago Board of Trade in this number merits the careful study of all who are interested in the welfare of the grain trade.

COUNTRY GRAIN merchants who have a weakness for side lines owe it to themselves to exercise caution lest they infringe on the trade of other merchants and thereby attract competition in their grain business.

HIGH HOPES are entertained for the corn crop. But at the best it will be poor. Agricultural experts are advising the early selection of next year's seed with extra precautions to save it. It wouldn't be a bad idea for grain dealers to do likewise.

MANY COUNTRY elevator operators are holding considerable oats and vigilantly watching King Corn's efforts to escape Jack Frost. This year's oats like this year's wheat and barley is well filled and heavy and should provide liberally for King Corn's deficiency.

THE COLLAPSE of three large brick tanks at Louisville suggests sharper discrimination in the employment of designers and builders of tanks intended to hold grain. The lateral stress of grain is too often ignored or under estimated by men not familiar with the stresses to which grain storehouses are frequently subjected.

FEED GRINDING equipment will be more profitable than ever at country points with the high price of corn and oats. The result is a good inquiry for feed mixing machinery for small plants, and grain dealers who have the power and room will do well to consider the addition of feed grinding as a side line.

SENTIMENT FAVORABLE to the relief of future trading in grain from all governmental interference and the unrestricted trading in privileges seems to be gaining favor in many unexpected sections. When the grain markets finally are free to function, many more traders will engage in the speculative trade and the producers will profit by the return of many banished buyers.

SMUTTY WHEAT has resulted in so many heavy discounts in western markets on the movement of the present crop the wonder is every terminal and transfer elevator has not been equipped to clean smutty grain. With a modern washer all trace of smut should be easily removed and the heavy discounts for smut avoided. Many cars have recently been discounted from 10 to 15c a bu., so that the shipper who had five or six cars of smutty wheat paid dearly for not having facilities for removing the smut.

NEBRASKA'S Wheat Pool contract has been declared unenforceable in that state by a district judge, but whether it is enforceable or not, the farmers will not long put up with the pool. They are paying dearly for convincing information regarding the unusual expenses accompanying the marketing of wheat thru a pool. All growers are beginning to recognize that the grain dealer was right when he told them that it would cost them much more to market their wheat thru a pool than thru the regular country elevators.

NEARLY EVERY FIRE in a large elevator which has occurred within recent months has been credited by the hysterical newspaper reporters with having been started by a grain dust explosion. They have become so satiated with the dust explosion propaganda put out by the government that they are convinced that about the only way to start fire in a grain elevator is with a dust explosion. Of five recent fires, all of which were credited to having been started by a dust explosion, we find no evidence of explosion except in the case of the Milwaukee fire illustrated in this number.

POOL CONTRACTS have caused so much worry and trouble for country grain elevators it is not surprising that the grain dealers about Stratton, Colo., should have formed a Grain Dealers Protective Ass'n to protect all members in suits brought for buying wheat which was under contract to the pool. Grain dealers who make a business of buying wheat in the open market can not interrogate every man who tenders grain for sale as to whether or not it is under contract to some other marketing agency, and so long as he does not conduct an agitation against the pool or attempt to influence the owner of the grain not to market it through the pool he should not be held answerable to the pool for the conduct of any one of its members.

FREQUENT SHOWERS have greatly delayed the threshing of many fields of small grain this year with the result that the elevator man has paid for more water than usual and had to handle grain under trying conditions. However, the number of shipments heating in transit because of the excessive moisture has not been up to expectations, and the farmers have profited accordingly.

EVEN THO railroads this year have shown extraordinary preparedness for the heavy movement of grain some bad-order cars are bound to be delivered to shippers. Frequently the shipper is in a hurry and chafes at the delay necessary in getting another car set. He can save himself a lot of trouble by having on hand a stock of car-liners. The heavy wrapping paper liners will make the cars leak-proof and let the shipper rest secure in the knowledge that his cars will arrive at their destination without leaking in transit, making it necessary to file claims against the carriers.

PEOPLE WHO do not read, people who do not study subjects which directly affect their business, but persist in talking much about a subject of which they know little, simply help to strengthen their prejudice against economic truths. Many letters are written in support of legislation which is so impractical as to receive the prompt condemnation of every student and every practical business man. The trouble with our people is that they indulge in too much loose thinking without knowledge of the facts and without heeding economic laws which must control.

A CHOKED elevator boot combined with a large power motor which refused to stop for a mere choke set fire to an elevator head at an Iowa station recently, but fortunately was discovered in ample time and was extinguished without any assistance from firemen. This is the second cupola fire which is reported in this number as having been extinguished in its incipency to the great credit and a satisfactory saving for the elevator owners. The elevator operator who is well equipped to fight fire has much less to fear than the operator with no fire extinguishing apparatus.

FEED DEALERS everywhere are adopting the "cash and carry" plan of selling. Heretofore they have wasted so much time and energy in keeping accounts and attempting to collect for their goods that grain dealers generally have come to the conclusion that the only safe business is a cash business. The Vermont dealers at their recent convention which is reported elsewhere in this number, seem to be a unit in favor of cash on delivery. Country merchants who sell for cash and thereby turn their capital over several times a year are often relieved of the necessity of borrowing operating capital to the great advantage of themselves and their customers. The retailer who can pay cash for his merchandise is able to buy on a closer margin. Then too, he has much time to devote to shopping about for desirable goods which formerly was devoted to bookkeeping and attempted collections.

The Demagogue's Easy Mark.

Whenever the agitator or the demagogue is in need of a credible excuse for taking money or votes from the unthinking populace he sets up a horrible bugaboo and shoots at it. Generally it is something indefinite like "Wall Street," "the money power," "the railroads," the "Board of Trade," the "middleman." Whenever they do attack any specific class or calling they are very careful to avoid those which are strongly organized. No politician dares denounce the labor unions although they have ample evidence of daily violations of the law.

The Agricultural Block in Congress vigorously urged the Capper-Tincher law, the McNary Haugen bill and a long line of impractical agricultural bills without even considering whether the proposed legislation would be of any real help to the farmers. So long as the loud-mouthed demagogues could make the farmers believe that they were working for the producers and against the middlemen they felt sure of capturing their money and their votes. The farmer, blinded by prejudice and biased by an appeal to self-interest, overlooked the fact that the middlemen were busily engaged in marketing farm products to the best advantage and without unreasonable rewards for their service.

Although every clear thinking farmer should applaud the entry of any new buyer of farm products into the central markets, the demagogues lead them to believe that the Capper-Tincher law would help them even though it would drive thousands of buyers out of the grain markets. It makes no difference to producers whether buyers purchase grain for consumption or speculation so long as they take it off the market.

The vote chasing politicians, the pool promoters, the agitator with stock or memberships to sell, all have profitably maligned and misrepresented the grain exchanges and the grain trade generally. They have succeeded in their campaign against the grain dealers because they pretended to be strongly organized and the grain dealers were not. The Grain Exchanges and Boards of Trade, ever since the demise of the Council of Grain Exchanges, have struggled along independently, the easy prey of the unprincipled agitators and without any organized attempt to defend themselves from a continual flood of defamatory charges.

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n at its last annual meeting reported 1949 affiliated members paying dues, while carefully compiled lists of grain dealers show that we have over 26,000 grain elevators and warehouses in this country and the number increases every year.

The trade is sorely in need of a strong central organization which shall be truly representative of the large interests actively engaged in getting the farmers grain to the consumer. The common interests of all demand that both producers and consumers be enlightened as to the efficiency of their grain marketing machinery. However, effective work can not be expected until the trade is better organized with every one actively engaged in marketing grain co-operating.

The National Ass'n should be able to wield a wonderful influence, not only for the benefit of the grain trade but for the country at large. Many of the large grain states have no state association and their dealers take little part in working for better conditions for the grain business and in some of the organized states the membership is so small as really not to be representative of the trade. What the grain trade really needs above everything else is a campaign for thorough organization, both of country shippers and of terminal market receivers. The trade of each grain state needs an annual booster campaign until every country dealer is a member of a state organization and that organization is fully affiliated with the National Ass'n. Counting the full membership of a local association as affiliated while only half pay dues may jolly the membership committee, but it helps neither the treasury nor the influence of the organization. What the trade needs is a strong compact organization of men determined to defend their business from the malicious falsehoods of the demagogues.

Grain dealers of the land perform a real service for the producers and consumers, but they can not expect to be credited with high motives and honest endeavors until they join hands in an earnest campaign of education and defense.

The dealers of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado and Wyoming should be organized into independent state groups so as better to care for state matters, and the existing state associations should be helped to gain a larger percentage of the possible membership within their geographical limitations.

Unless the grain trade does get fully organized the dealers must expect to continue an easy mark for the demagogues to shoot at.

The Declining Pools.

The wheat pools of Oregon and Washington have gone out of business and the members of several others have found them to be functioning so inefficiently that they also must soon discontinue. The pools of Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado can not long survive agitation now being waged against them by their own members who have organized to secure relief from their contracts.

So far the only persons known to have been benefited by the marketing of grain through pools are the pool managers and the promoters. No member is known to have obtained near as much money for their grain as he could have obtained had he marketed it through the regular country elevators as in the past. It is unfortunate indeed that the grain growers of the west should have been misled into wasting so much money in a fruitless attempt to go around their best friend, the country elevator operators.

The elevator operators have paid the farmers cash in full immediately upon delivery of their grain and generally paid them much more for the grain than was justified by the prices ruling in the terminal markets. Yet, by uttering false charges against these men the pool promoters have been able to persuade

the grain growers to attempt to go around them and each has lost heavily by doing so.

What Is the Matter with Business?

All business, financial and economic authorities are merrily joining in the chorus of predictions of better business next month; but each month comes and official reports show but little if any improvement. Some lines do improve for some months while many other lines show a decline. The acceptance of the Dawes plan by the warring nations of Europe gives every assurance of real business improvement in the near future, but still business lags. Many business men have lost patience and say they don't give a damn whether business improves or not.

The trouble is that most lines of business have been regulated and restricted until every meeting of the leading representatives of any line of business, manufacturing or professional, sounds a vigorous protest against the continued interference with business by government. Business men cautiously refuse to enter into any contract which does not insure them a liberal profit without much chance of loss, because they know they will be called upon to divide with the government any profit they make, but must keep any losses which they incur. Farseeing business men will not bother with business that is intricate, involved, difficult, or which insures a doubtful reward.

Easy-going voters have sent so many misguided demagogues to our legislative halls that business generally has come to be considered by many law-makers as one of the real crimes which merits perpetual punishment. When the voters awake to the fact that the increased expenses of doing business under these burdensome regulations are always passed back to them they will call a halt upon the business baiters of the land and stop the bureaucrats' raid on business. It may be but natural that the regulation of business follows the attempt of our law-makers to regulate the personal conduct of citizens.

The grading of grain is supervised, controlled and regulated until it costs about ten times as much to market a car of wheat as it did fifteen years ago. That extra expense is paid by the owner of the wheat, but it is passed on to the producer and the consumer. The continued surveillance of those who seek to safeguard narrow margins in grain purchases and sales of grain products by dealing in futures adds materially to the cost of marketing grain.

The law makers who have helped to enact burdensome laws taxing incomes, gifts, inheritances and estates so as to grab it away from the widows and orphans of the real producers of the land must feel like a flock of filthy buzzards hovering about the carcass of a dying horse.

After depriving industry, thrift and enterprise of all their time honored rewards, the vultures, dulled by governmental greed are actually wondering why business is slow. Business men do not cherish the privilege of struggling to accumulate a fortune for the politicians to grab and waste in the name of government.

When business and professional men generally have returned to them the full right to conduct their own business without governmental supervision and direction, and are permitted to keep a larger proportion of the earnings of their labor, they will enter into their business or profession with more of their old time zest and earnestness. But a change is not to be expected until all our citizens vote regularly and with more intelligent discrimination. Four years ago less than half our citizens voted. When will the other half awake to the urgent needs of the country?

Unjust Decision Holding Consignor for Freight.

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia in a decision published elsewhere in this number holds a consignor for the freight charges after the railroad company has delivered the shipment to the consignee without collecting the charges.

The custom is for the consignee or receiver of the shipment to pay the charges; and this is reinforced by the Interstate Commerce Act stating positively that "No carrier shall relinquish possession at destination of any freight transported by it until all tariff rates and charges have been paid."

When the carrier extends credit to the consignee for the charges it does so only for its own purposes and benefit in expediting the unloading and release of its cars. This extension of credit is of no advantage to the consignor. When the carrier's poor judgment in extending credit without permission of the shipper results in an unpaid freight bill the consignor ought not to be required to pay the bill, especially since the failure to collect at destination is a violation of the Interstate Commerce Act.

The law fully protected the consigner before the Interstate Commerce Commission by its ruling of Apr. 14, 1919, had inserted in the uniform B/L the words "The carrier shall not make delivery of this shipment without payment of freight and all other lawful charges." These words quoted are merely a restatement of the law. The mischief arises in the requirement by the Commission that the consignor's signature is requisite to make these words and the law effective.

The inference taken by the West Virginia court is that consignor's failure to sign deprives him of the protection of the law. In

other words, instead of the identity and uniformity of all shipping contracts striven for in the law, we are to have two different contracts, according to the signature or lack of signature of the consignor. This can only be described as bad law, for the courts have held that both shippers and carriers are bound by the tariffs and the contracts even tho not signed.

The remedy for this unjust construction of the law lies in three directions: First, an appeal may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States. Second, the clause in the B/L may be stricken out in its entirety. Third, the clause may be changed to read: "If this shipment is to be delivered to the consignee WITH recourse on the consignor for freight and all other lawful charges the consignor shall evidence his consent to such delivery and recourse by his signature below."

Heavy Lightning Losses.

Lightning has caused so many fires in country elevators recently as to cause fire insurance men generally to look with disfavor on any grain elevator not equipped with standard lightning rod equipment or not iron clad with sheeting grounded. For years all mutual fire insurance companies insuring grain elevators and their contents have reported more fires credited to lightning than any other one cause, and heretofore most of the elevators struck by lightning have been saved. The last two months have been unusually disastrous in that many of the elevators struck by lightning have been completely destroyed by fire.

The theory is that this summer the elevators contained more damp grain than for many years, hence they were more susceptible to strokes of lightning. The country elevator as a rule stands higher in every community than almost any other building, and as it is isolated it presents all the conditions favorable to being struck by lightning. Owners generally owe it to themselves to consider these facts seriously and attempt every known means for protecting their property against destruction by lightning.

If losses were to continue at the high rate of recent months, the cost of insurance would be so greatly increased that all elevator owners would be large contributors to the lightning losses. The only sure way to secure immunity from this known hazard is to protect each building with a standard lightning rod equipment.

Keep the Children Out.

Every grain elevator operator will be sorely depressed by the distressing information published in our news columns this number telling of four children suffocating in four different elevators located at Dighton, Kans., Formosa, Kans., Woodstock, O., and Pardeeville, Wisc. No elevator operator would willingly contribute to the suffocation of a child of his neighbor, yet unless they make themselves disagreeable and drive the boys out of the elevator they are sure to be blamed by the parents for the loss of the child.

As a factor that may contribute to the saving of lives and the relief of their own conscience, every elevator operator should place conspicuously at each entrance, large placards warning,

KEEP OUT!

Boys this means you!

No doubt it sorely tries the patience of the elevator operator who finds it next to impossible to keep the boys away from machinery and away from the cupola, but even tho all contribute to the work of keeping the boys out the little rascals will occasionally slip in and climb aloft so those who wish to be free from negligently contributing to the death of a neighbor's son must exercise every vigilance to keep the boys out.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Oct. 3. Southern Ohio Feed Dealers at Washington C. H., O.

Sept. 21. U. S. Feed Distributors Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Penn. 569606 passed thru Filson, Ill., Sept. 4, on an eastbound local freight, leaking wheat at the bottom of the door. The cooping must have been defective.—T. E. Hamman.

C. St. P. M. & O. 27452 passed thru Crandon, S. D., on Sept. 1, leaking wheat on one side. Trainmen fixed it as best they could.—G. G. Stahl.

C. & W. C. 8191 passed thru Filson, Ill., leaking grain from the side of the car. It was repaired at this station by trainmen.—T. E. Hamman & Co.

C. & E. I. 37579 passed thru Indianola, Ill., on Aug. 15 leaking wheat.—J. W. Switzer.

M. P. 16701 passed thru Tisdale, Kan., on Aug. 11, leaking wheat thru the siding.—L. C. Atkinson, mgr. Tisdale Farmers Union Co-Operative Ass'n, Winfield, Kans.

C. I. & W. 12209 was badly leaking good quality wheat at the draw bar on an east-bound local passing thru Raccoon, Ind., at 11:30 a. m. on Aug. 7.—Fall Bros.

ENTHUSIASM has overcome the impossible so often that it has put that word in bad repute. It spells the difference between the purely static state of mind and the one bristling with dynamic energy and "get-there-itiveness." It puts interest and pleasure into work. It leaves drudgery a place only in the dictionary.—*The Wichita Flour Mills Co.*

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Location of Grain Inspectors?

Grain Dealers Journal: Who are the grain inspectors located nearest this city?—Farmers Elevator & Produce Co., Bad Axe, Mich.

Ans.: The federal licensed inspector nearest is W. Lee Dunlap, Saginaw, Mich. Further away are Dan R. McEachron, Grand Rapids; Wm. Recker, Detroit, and H. J. Brundage, Toledo, O.

Signing B/L?

Grain Dealers Journal: We note reply to Cowles & Thompson on signing B/L by consignor to prevent the railroad company from coming back on him for the freight after the shipment has been released to the consignee collecting the charges.

We would ask how can the consignor escape paying the freight when the consignor failed to sign the B/L in the space provided, to deny the carrier recourse against the consignor?—J. R.

Ans.: By the terms of the Uniform B/L and the decision of the West Virginia court published elsewhere in this number the consignor can not escape paying; but the clause in the B/L and the court decision are of doubtful standing in view of the law and the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, so that a shipper who fights this to the Supreme Court has a fair chance to knock out this clause in the B/L, just as McCaull-Dinsmore knocked out the valuation of grain at point of origin, because it was contrary to law.

Validity of Oral Contract.

Grain Dealers Journal: I bought several thousand bushels of oats to be shipped in August and September. The contract I sent to the seller was not signed by him and returned. A few days ago I wrote him that I could allow a premium if shipped the first half of August. He wrote me and said that it would be impossible to ship the first half of August, but said he would ship the oats.

If he does not ship the oats have I got any way of collecting the difference in the price, as I have no written contract with him?—C. E. Dalrymple, Lewistown, O.

Ans.: The Ohio General Code, Chap. 4, Sec. 8621, provides "No action shall be brought whereby to charge the defendant upon an agreement that is not to be performed within one year from the making thereof; unless the agreement upon which such action is brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, is in writing and signed by the party to be charged therewith."

Referring to the foregoing in the Journal Aug. 25, Chas. B. Riley, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, writes: "The law is all right, but the question involved was the amount and not the time. I have no doubt that what is known as the statute of frauds in Ohio makes contracts in excess of certain amounts voidable, likewise contracts not to be performed within a year."

Ans.: Search of the Ohio Statutes fails to disclose any limit in dollars, in excess of which contracts are voidable.

Therefore if the contract is to be performed within one year, regardless of the amount, either party can bring the other party into court and try to prove the contract by the usual rules of evidence. Failure to have the contract in writing is no bar to suit.

THE FARMERS Union Wheat Marketing Co-operative Ass'n has dissolved its affairs. Such grower contracts as it has were transferred to the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Ass'n.

Consignor Held Liable for Charges on Shipment

The Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia on June 16, 1924, decided in favor of the Western Maryland Ry. Co., plaintiff, and against James E. Cross, doing business as Cross Bros. Coal Co., in its suit to recover \$177.12 principal and interest of a freight charge on a car of coal shipped by defendant as consignor from Angle siding, W. Va., to Philadelphia, Pa., to Philadelphia Export Co.

The court said: We must determine defendant's liability or non-liability in the light of the federal Interstate Commerce Act, as amended by Act of Congress of February 28, 1920, c. 91, § 405 (Barnes' Federal Code 1922 Supp. § 7886 [U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, § 8565]), that being the statute in effect when the shipment in this case was made. Section 7886 reads in part as follows:

"From and after July 1, 1920, no carrier by railroad subject to the provisions of this act shall deliver or relinquish possession at destination of any freight transported by it until all tariff rates and charges thereon have been paid, except under such rules and regulations as the Commission may from time to time prescribe to assure prompt payment of all such rates and charges and to prevent unjust discrimination.

Delivery without Collecting Illegal.—Defendant notes particularly the language quoted which forbids the carrier from delivering or relinquishing possession of freight at destination until all charges have been paid, and upon that provision founds his argument that plaintiff has performed an illegal act which bars it from recovery.

B/L Agreement Can Not Bar Collection from Consignor.—Plaintiff, on the other hand, relying upon our case of Coal & Coke R. R. Co. v. Buckhannon River Coal & Coke Co., 77 W. Va. 309, 87 S. E. 376, L. R. A. 1917A, 663, and other authorities, asserts the primary liability of a consignor for freight, irrespective of any directions he may give as to collecting the freight from the consignee, and further argues that no act, agreement, or omission could, under the Interstate Commerce Act, bar the carrier of its right to recover the freight charges owing to it. It cannot be estopped, says plaintiff in effect, into discriminating in favor of any consignor.

The uniform B/L in use in September, 1920, was prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in an opinion decided April 14, 1919. See 52 Interst. Com. Com'n R. 671. Section 7 is as follows:

"(1) The owner or consignee shall pay the freight and average, if any, and all other lawful charges accruing on said property, and, if required, shall pay the same before delivery.

"(2) The consignor shall be liable for the freight and all other lawful charges, except that if the consignor stipulates, by signature, in the space provided for that purpose on the face of this bill of lading that the carrier shall not make delivery without requiring payment of such charges and the carrier contrary to such stipulation, shall make delivery without requiring such payment, the consignor shall not be liable for such charges.

"(3) Nothing herein shall limit the right of the carrier to require at time of shipment the prepayment or guarantee of the charges.

"(4) If upon inspection it is ascertained that the articles shipped are not those described in this bill of lading, the freight charges must be paid upon the articles actually shipped."

By this provision it is very clear that the consignor is always liable for the freight and all other lawful charges, except where he stipulates by signature in the place and manner prescribed by the provision. Here as no B/L was issued defendant stipulated nothing in the manner provided above. Of course, it may be thought that as no bill was issued defendant had no opportunity to save himself; but we must remember, as Judge Litz suggested in Grocery Co. v. Payne, supra, that the uniform B/L is prescribed under direct authority of Congress, and it is intended to operate and does operate in all cases where a carrier receives goods for transportation into other states. Both parties were bound to respect the provisions of the B/L so prescribed even though none was issued covering the particular shipment involved here. Defendant did not protect himself in the manner provided and cannot escape responsibility.

But, conceding defendant's liability to pay the charges under the B/L, we are met by his argument that the carrier has violated the act quoted above prohibiting the carrier from relinquishing the shipment prior to the collection of the freight charges. Defendant says this was unlawful and precludes recovery. While we find no case decisive of this question, as the statute now stands, we find several decisions,

on the act prior to amendment, which seem to us to control the principles involved.

The object of the statute, as is conceded by both parties, is to prevent carriers from dealing preferentially with particular shippers. All shippers of goods are to be accorded the same rates, subject to no rebates or unfair discriminations, and the act prior to the amendment of February 28, 1920, merely forbade in somewhat general language those objectionable practices. The amendment, so far as this case is concerned, was, as we have shown, to prohibit the relinquishment of goods prior to payment of freight.

The cases which construe the act prior to amendment seem to uniformly hold that the carrier cannot be estopped from enforcing its claim for payment. This we find well stated and supported in the recent case of Louisville & Nashville Ry. Co. v. Central Iron & Coal Co., 44 Sup. Ct. 441, 68 L. Ed. —, where Mr. Justice Brandeis said:

B/L Agreement Void under Law and Supreme Court Decision.—"No contract of the carrier could reduce the amount legally payable, or release from liability a shipper who had assumed an obligation to pay the charges. Nor could any act or omission of the carrier (except the running of the statute of limitations) estop or preclude it from enforcing payment of the full amount by a person liable therefor. Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co. v. Fink, 250 U. S. 577, 40 Sup. Ct. Rep. 27, 63 L. Ed. 1151. New York Central, etc., R. R. Co. v. York & Whitney Co., 256 U. S. 406, 41 Sup. Ct. Rep. 509, 65 L. Ed. 1016. Compare St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. v. Spring River Stone Co., 236 U. S. 718, 35 Sup. Ct. 456, 59 L. Ed. 805."

We do not believe that the amendment changed either the spirit of the statute or the consignor's liability. It imposes a penalty upon the carrier for the violation of its terms (see Barnes' Fed. Code 1922 Supp. § 7895 [U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, § 8574]), but we do not think it would defeat its own purposes by making it possible for the carrier by the commission of an unlawful act to estop itself from collecting lawful charges from a consignor, thus rebating charges properly accrued. The carriers subject to this act are public utilities, the public is interested in seeing that they are paid for services performed, and we are not of opinion that they can by unlawful methods effect a discrimination between shippers. Defendant did not pursue the method prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission to relieve him of his liability for the charges, and he cannot complain.

As defendant's special pleas and notice of recoupment are built around the theory of defense which we have just shown to be false, the circuit court was obviously correct in refusing to consider them.

The additional testimony which defendant offered did no more than support the agreed statement that the car in question was shipped "collect," with the additional showing that collect shipments were customary. This custom, as we have shown, could not affect defendant's obligation as consignor, when he did not secure himself in the manner prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The evidence could not have affected the case and was properly rejected.

The judgment for the plaintiff was clearly right and it will be affirmed.—123 S. E. Rep. 572.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.—Leningrad harbor has declared a state of siege, according to reports. Fear-struck laborers are trying to prevent the export of wheat.

RUSSIAN PROVINCES numbering 22 and covering an area of 60,000,000 acres are affected by total or partial loss of both winter and spring crops and fodder, according to the latest official data. Serious food riots have broken out in Saratov and grain stores have been plundered. The Ukrainian Council of People's Commissars has received protests against the export of grain from the Ukraine.

PARIS, FRANCE.—Regional price-fixing of wheat is provided in a bill recently adopted by the Senate which had previously been passed by the Chamber of Deputies. Since it has been amended it will go back to the latter body. This is part of the government's plan to reduce the price of bread, in connection with which the Cabinet ordered an increase of 3% in the amount of chaff used in baking bread.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Automatic Scales Should Be Checked in Loading Car.

Grain Dealers Journal: On page 251 of the Journal for Aug. 25, "Hints on Scales," under the heading of "Automatic Scales," it is recommended that "if the scale be of the nonself-compensating style the compensating weight must be set on each car."

The inference from this would be that the self-compensating type scale does not need to be checked up on each car. This inference is so contrary to the recommendations of the scale committees who operated for the Interstate Commerce Commission that I think your readers ought to know about it, so as not to be misled by wrong implications.

The recommendation in ICC Docket 9009, to appendix No. 2, section 3, paragraphs 6 and 7, which is generally recognized by shippers, carriers and manufacturers, is that a scale shall be inspected at the beginning of weighing each carload, and it should be ascertained at least four times during the weighing of any car that the compensator is in correct adjustment.

Your readers will naturally wish to co-operate with competent authorities and with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and will not willfully want to be led to neglect or carelessness, which would result in an increased number of weight shortage claims.—A. R. Anderson.

Disgusted by Discussion.

Editor Grain Dealers Journal: I am a member of the firm of the Columbus Grain and Hay Co. and have been a subscriber and reader of the Grain Dealers Journal since July, 1904. I have enjoyed its columns very much, but I am just advising you that I am disgusted with the line of discussion you are publishing opposing the publishing of "Who is Who" which I think has come to stay. It looks as though you are not business men enough to meet competition in a business way; namely, go after it, but rather harass the other fellow who by his birth in the good old U. S. A. has a right and privilege to live.

A few more write ups as in your Aug. 25th number is going to influence several of the Grain men of this territory when renewal time comes around. I am writing this to you as a friend and hope you take this in the manner that it is written. Yours for success, Omer Snyder, Columbus, O.

Ans.: Doubtless it has not occurred to you that when you subscribed for the Grain Dealers Journal you did so with the expectation that it would publish the grain trade news and discuss grain trade problems. Whether or not the National Association shall continue to engage in the publishing business is of direct interest not only to the Association's members, but to all members of the trade.

The trouble is that time and money which should be applied to Association work is uselessly devoted to an unprofitable publishing business. As to whether or not the independent publishers enjoy having solicitors for "Who Is Who" drive advertising out of their columns into "Who Is Who" through the influence of the Association's members, is a secondary matter. Of course if you were storing grain for farmers with the expectation of buying the grain and the National Ass'n came along and through the influence of its membership badgered and bull-dozed the farmer into taking his grain out of your elevator and putting it in the Association's elevator, you would be most happy.

The National Ass'n is not making expenses from the publication of "Who Is Who" and the circulation of its reading matter would be greatly increased without a penny's expense to the Association by its taking advantage of the most liberal offer of the independent publishers.

While you are stopping subscriptions on account of discussions of subjects of interest to the entire trade do not overlook the four page editorial published in "Who Is Who" for August 20th.—Ed.

Not Started by Dust Explosion.

Grain Dealers Journal: I wish to advise that the fire in our elevator referred to in your Aug. 10th number, plainly, was not due to dust explosion, the explosion coming thirty to forty-five minutes after the fire was under way.

It is indeed hard to understand just how a fire of this kind will start, but it probably started in where some burlap bags were stored, and could have been due to spontaneous combustion. But since the origin is not known, it is only a guess as to how it did start.—Yours very truly, Niemeyer Grain Co., Guy Williams, Pres., Little Rock, Ark.

Major General Asher Miner Closes Active Career.

Major General Asher Miner, nationally known in grain and milling circles and highly commended as a brave soldier and distinguished gentleman, came to the close of an active career, Sept. 2, in his home town.

General Miner was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Nov. 14, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, the Wilkes-Barre Academy and the Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass. In 1879, at the age of 19, he entered the employ of his parental ancestor's firm, Miner & Thomas, and began learning the milling business in all its branches. Having satisfactorily filled various minor positions he was made General Manager in 1887. This position he held until 1894, when the Miner-Hillard Milling Co. was organized and he was made Vice-President and General Manager, which position he held until the death of his father, Hon. Charles A. Miner, when he became Pres.

As President he continued successfully to conduct the affairs of the Miner-Hillard Co., constantly expanding and improving the organization started by his ancestors in 1795. The firm now operates 7 mills, making cereal products and conducting a large grain business and has grown under the direction of Pres. Miner until it is the largest of its kind in Pennsylvania and has numerous international connections.

During his milling career he was an active member of important grain and milling ass'ns. He was the first president of the National Ass'n of White Corn Millers; served several years as president of the Penn State Millers Ass'n, and was active in the organizing of the American Corn Millers Federation, of which he was elected 1st Vice-Pres. in 1923. For several years he was pres. of the old Wilkes-Barre Board of Trade.

He was Pres. of the Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. for years and at various times, was a member of the boards of directors of numerous local, civic and charitable institutions. In politics he was a staunch Republican, tho never for personal gain, and in 1906-07 served as his city's representative in the State Legislature.

General Miner's military record is no less creditable. In 1884 he enlisted in the local National Guard of Pennsylvania and in 3 months was named Corporal. The following year he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant. Promotions to 1st Lieutenant and Captain followed. In 1890 he resigned his post. But 5 years later he returned to military circles as Colonel and General Inspector of rifle practice appointed by the Governor. When the 7th regiment of infantry was organized he was elected Captain. He served with the National Guard of Pennsylvania during the Spanish-American war.

In 1916 a light artillery unit, the 3rd Pennsylvania Field Artillery Regiment was mustered into service on the Mexican border, near El Paso, Tex., with Colonel Miner in command. On July 16, 1917, in response to the

President's call, he reported for duty in the World war. His regiment was converted into the 109th Field Artillery, and in May, 1918, went to France as a part of the 28th Division. Among its officers was Colonel Miner's son, Robert C. Miner, and his two sons-in-law.

His regiment went into action almost immediately and on Oct. 4, at Apremont, Colonel Miner was dangerously wounded by shell fire. His gallantry was rewarded with the Distinguished Service Cross and a citation cabled by General Pershing as follows:

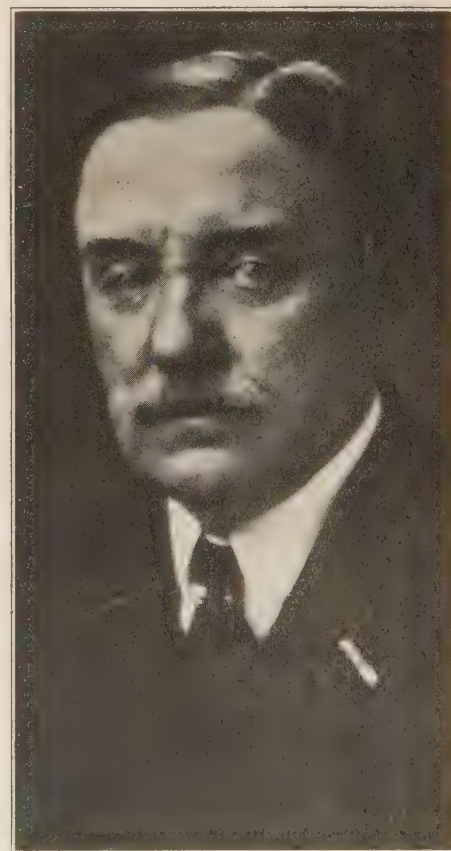
Col. Asher Miner, 109th Field Artillery, for extraordinary heroism in action at Apremont, France, October 4, 1918—One of the batteries of this regiment commanded by this officer, assigned to an advance position in direct support of an infantry attack, was heavily shelled by the enemy while it was going into action. It being, therefore, necessary to take another position, he went forward under heavy shell fire and personally supervised the placing of the guns in the new position. He continued his efforts until he received a severe wound that later necessitated the amputation of his leg.

Barring the necessity of an artificial left leg, Colonel Miner's recovery appeared complete after a short time in the hospital, upon his return to this country on Dec. 24, 1918. In July, 1923, he retired from active service with the National Guard of Pennsylvania with the rank of Major General.

General Miner was stricken Aug. 27. The attack was declared due to appendicitis and he was hurried to the City hospital. Friday he was operated upon. For the first 24 hours following he showed surprising vitality. Then peritonitis set in. Sept. 2nd he died.

Thousands witnessed the simple military funeral. A church-service. A flag-draped casket on a gun caisson. "Taps" and the firing of a rifle salute.

His son, Robert C. Miner, who was associated with the General in the milling firm, two married daughters, Mrs. E. W. Bixby and Mrs. Neil Chrisman, two unmarried daughters, Miss Margaret and Miss Lonsdale, his aged mother, Mrs. Chas. A. Miner, and his brother, Dr. Chas. H. Miner, survive him. Numberless friends in the milling and grain trade and in other connections mourn his loss.



Asher Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Deceased.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

COLORADO.

New Raymer, Colo., Sept. 1.—The grain crop here is very small.—Pawnee Farmers Elevator & Supply Co.

IDAHO.

Jerome, Ida., Sept. 5.—Due to a shortage of moisture this immediate territory will have only a 30 per cent grain crop.—Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

ILLINOIS.

Paris, Ill., Sept. 5.—A heavy frost descended upon this section last night. Corn on low land is feared to be injured.

Malta, Ill., Sept. 3.—The small the grain crop here was good. Some damage was caused by rains. Corn will need all of September to produce two-thirds of a crop.—A. T. Peterson.

Eylar, Ill., Aug. 30.—New oats are making about 50 bus. and wheat 25 bus. per acre. Corn will average around 45 to 50 bu. to the acre, barring a heavy frost.—Saunemin Elevator Co.

Amboy, Ill., Sept. 3.—At least 60% of the corn in Lee county has a chance to mature. It is probably 2 weeks late and some of it 3 to 4 weeks late. Most of it needs at least 2 weeks to mature. Oats, wheat and barley were better in quantity than for 2 or 3 years, tho the quality was not so good, owing to excessive moisture.—L. S. Griffith, farm advisor.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3.—Ample sunshine and moderate precipitation characterized the past week. High temperatures caused corn to make good growth, tho rain is needed in a few parts of the southern division. The crop in northern counties will require 30 or more days to be safe from frost. The south is out of danger. Favorable threshing weather has prevailed. In southern counties the ground has been too hard for plowing during the past week.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

INDIANA.

West Lebanon, Ind., Sept. 8.—Threshing is pretty nearly done. We have had so much rain that we have had to take a lot of wet oats. A light frost reported this morning is thought to have done no damage. Corn is from two to four weeks late. The crop will be poor under the most favorable conditions. An early frost will ruin it.—Jones Bros.

IOWA.

Lamoni, Ia., Sept. 2.—Crops here are fairly good. Oats and wheat turned out normal. Corn is backward but if no frost comes for 30 days it will produce a fair crop.—Iowa-Missouri Grain Co.

New London, Ia., Aug. 30.—We have been having too much rain in this territory which makes grain handling disagreeable. Corn is poor and the crop will likely prove small.—A. D. Hayes Co.

KANSAS.

Larned, Kan., Sept. 3.—Corn is past danger and promises a good yield on a limited acreage.—Pawnee Grain & Supply Co.

New Salem, Kan., Sept. 2.—Threshing has been completed and most of the fall plowing is done. Corn will average about 20 bus. to the acre. Kafir is fair but needs 2 to 4 weeks of warm weather.—Coffey-Moore Grain Co.

MINNESOTA.

Fertile, Minn., Aug. 27.—Threshing has commenced and by next week will be in full blast.—J. Melaas.

Eagle Bend, Minn., Aug. 28.—Crops are fine. Wheat is going 25 to 30 bus. to the acre. Rye is going 30 to 35. Corn is not very good.—W. H. Byman.

Jhlen, Minn., Aug. 29.—Small grain crops are good. Corn is doing fine, but will need 3 weeks of warm weather to mature.—Farmers Co-operative Stock Co.

Le Sueur, Minn., Aug. 28.—We have a fine crop of small grain and we will have a good corn crop if the weather stays warm and no frosts come before Sept. 20.—Wierwill Bros.

Lake City, Minn., Sept. 3.—Wet weather has delayed threshing and caused much damage to the grain crop here.—Hunting Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 3.—Threshing, which was stopped by heavy rains 2 weeks ago, has been resumed and the wheat crop is fully up to earlier predictions, producing excellent quality grain. The corn crop has made good progress. In many places it is poor, but in southern Minnesota and parts of South Dakota it is good. In North Dakota considerable of the corn has started to harden and will probably mature.—Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

MISSOURI.

Clinton, Mo., Sept. 3.—Corn is looking fine.—Keyes Mill & Elevator Co.

Deepwater, Mo., Aug. 16.—No wheat here this year. Corn will average about 70% of last year's crop.—H. Halfen.

NEBRASKA.

Stratton, Neb., Aug. 27.—Corn is looking good but will need rain soon if this hot, dry weather keeps up.—Farmers Co-operative Co.

Brainard (Yanka), Neb., Aug. 25.—Oats and wheat are turning out well. The corn crop is 3 weeks late and we do not look for a good crop.—Farmers Grain Co.

Emerson, Neb., Sept. 4.—Corn prospects are excellent provided we have a late frost. In spite of the cool nights it is maturing fast. The oats crop is good.—Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.

Roseland, Neb., Aug. 26.—The wheat crop is good. Most fields are making 25 bus. to the acre and testing 60 lbs. or better. The corn crop looks good at present but hot winds and dry weather is hurting it considerable.—M. J. Stootzel.

Surprise, Neb., Aug. 25.—Shock threshing is all done. Corn is a little backward but is doing fine. The yield will be spotted as some fields fall far below the average due to the late, wet season.—O. C. Reichwein, Farmers Co-operative Grain Co.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Braddock, N. D., Aug. 22.—Wheat is testing from 58 to 62 lbs. to the bu. and yielding about 30 bus. to the acre.—A. J. Piers.

OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Aug. 23.—C. H. Robinson, U. S. Department of Agriculture statistician, in his Aug. 1 report, estimates the Oklahoma wheat crop to be 51,258,000 bus. C. D. Carter, state statistician, estimates 53,938,000 bus. The Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma splits the difference and uses 52,598,000 bus. as the probable forecast.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Turton, S. D., Sept. 6.—Wheat and Durum is running about 12 bushels to the acre. Oats and barley are fair. Corn is fair but needs two more weeks of good weather.—Farmers Elevator Co.

UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Aug. 21.—The condition of the grain crop thruout the intermountain country is only about 50% of normal. White wheat is far below average and, we believe, is going to demand a premium of 10c a bu. over red wheat.—Kaysville Layton Milling Co.

Grades for Sorghums Made Effective.

An order promulgating official grain standards of the United States for grain sorghums to become effective Dec. 1, 1924, was issued on Aug. 26 by the Sec'y of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture issued in 1922 a circular containing grades for grain sorghums which were recommended for use by the grain trade and inspection departments, but were not made official under the Grain Standards Act. Since that time these recommended standards have been adopted by State grain inspection departments as well as by commercial inspection departments.

Promulgation now gives interested parties the benefit of supervision and appeal under the Act. In making the standards official no change was made in the grades or requirements as set forth in the recommended grades.

The sorghum grades as now effective were published in full in the Grain Dealers Journal Oct. 25, 1922, page 561.

Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop.	Total production in millions		Yield per acre—	
	Fore-cast	Har-vested	Fore-cast	Condition—
	Sept. 1, 1924.	Sept. 1, 1923.	1924.	Sept. 1, 1923.
Winter wheat, bu.	589	572	16.0	65.1
Spring wheat, bu.	247	213	14.6	82.3
All wheat, bu.	837	786	15.2	73.8
Corn, bu.	2,513	3,046	23.8	83.3
Oats, bu.	1,486	1,300	35.7	80.3
Barley, bu.	194	198	25.7	79.5
Rye, bu.	65.8	63.0	15.2	79.5
Buckwheat, bu.	15.2	13.9	19.1	80.5
Flaxseed, bu.	29.0	17.4	8.6	79.0
Rice, bu.	32.4	33.3	36.0	82.9
Hay, tame, tons.	88.5	89.1	1.45	81.5
Grain sghms, bu.	126	106	23.1	80.9

Details for leading crops in principal producing states follow:

State—	Condition		Production, thousands of bu.	
	Sept. 1, 1924.	Forecast	Harvested	5-yr. av.
	1924.	1924.	1923.	1918-'22.
Penn.	71	51,454	61,640	69,794
N. C.	65	40,625	58,568	53,429
Ga.	71	50,837	49,215	64,158
Ohio	53	90,493	159,859	155,102
Ind.	55	115,190	192,616	177,513
Ill.	69	281,719	337,312	317,273
Wis.	65	70,294	83,361	87,702
Minn.	61	118,900	154,692	128,469
Iowa	71	359,467	430,240	427,555
Mo.	73	187,495	196,860	173,702
S. D.	65	106,814	145,176	108,856
Neb.	72	209,529	272,052	190,586
Kan.	75	148,131	122,149	87,001
Ky.	74	73,378	87,866	89,159
Tenn.	67	65,820	73,941	83,241
Ala.	65	43,652	48,988	56,568
Texas	58	80,420	96,440	125,928
Okla.	75	73,440	37,536	59,880
U. S.	66.4	2,572,888	3,046,387	2,899,428

State—	Condition		Production, thousands of bu.	
	Sept. 1, 1924.	Forecast	Harvested	5-yr. av.
	1924.	1924.	1923.	1918-'22.
Minn.	98	24,803	19,281	36,672
N. D.	92	106,037	58,660	91,212
S. D.	92	34,437	25,982	35,911
Mont.	75	41,055	39,940	24,136
Ida.	66	10,910	19,111	14,763
Wash.	40	8,400	24,728	14,972
U. S.	82.3	247,404	213,401	256,336

State—	Condition		Production, thousands of bu.	
	Sept. 1, 1924.	Forecast	Harvested	5-yr. av.
	1924.	1924.	1923.	1918-'22.
N. Y.	87	31,444	32,747	34,964
Penn.	93	37,396	33,930	41,180
Ohio	95	62,541	52,302	53,236
Ind.	93	69,623	48,692	59,088
Ill.	89	162,064	135,100	146,005
Mich.	96	58,825	48,896	48,407
Wis.	88	103,704	92,166	92,506
Minn.	98	173,498	153,254	122,868
Iowa	98	234,865	203,004	209,956
Mo.	80	41,887	34,500	42,189
N. D.	93	88,105	54,924	57,139
S. D.	96	89,084	78,336	69,005
Neb.	85	78,911	81,048	67,070
Kan.	70	40,298	34,922	45,334
Texas	80	48,994	47,040	40,052
Okla.	74	37,337	24,000	40,257
Mont.	78	24,710	22,209	14,310
U. S.	89.3	1,486,412	1,299,823	1,302,516

State—	Condition		Production, thousands of bu.	
	Sept. 1, 1924.	Forecast	Harvested	5-yr. av.
	1924.	1924.	1923.	1918-'22.
N. Y.	8.9	6,921	5,092	4,011
Ill.	8.8	7,731	6,612	5,893
Wis.	8.9	14,692	13,252	15,973
Minn.	9.4	27,581	24,050	24,343
Iowa	9.5	5,002	4,572	7,143
N. D.	9.0	37,719	23,818	22,396
S. D.	9.5	23,933	20,025	24,211
Neb.	7.7	8,909	9,492	5,586
Kan.	6.2	15,912	21,467	14,481
Colo.	7.8	6,614	6,409	3,977
Ida.	7.0	2,927	3,999	3,199
Calif.	6.0	10,282	33,069	30,771
U. S.	82.5	194,445	198,185	186,036

State—	Condition		Production, thousands of bu.	
	Sept. 1, 1924.	Forecast	Harvested	5-yr. av.
	1924.	1924.	1923.	1918-'22.
Minn.	8.9	6,749	5,270	2,993
N. D.	7.9	15,512	8,424	4,181
S. D.	8.8	3,936	2,414	1,538
Mont.	8.2	2,033	902	867
U. S.	82.4	29,029	17,429	9,941

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 2.—Harvestable corn acreage is reduced to 103,970,000. The planted acreage was 106,656,000. Aug. 1 reports show 105,380,000 give promise of being harvested. The condition is 66% compared to 73.2% last month. A production of 2,464,000,000 bus. is indicated. The condition of spring wheat is 79.5%, indicating a yield of 238,500,000 bus. compared with 213,000,000 bus. last year. Incomplete harvest returns forecast 1,455,000,000 bus. of oats compared with 1,300,000,000 bus. last year. The production of barley is estimated at 180,000,000 bus.—R. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Volume of Future Trading.

The daily volume of trading in grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade during August was as follows, in thousands of bushels:

Date.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Total.
Aug. 1....	53,523	27,542	4,226	2,438	87,729
Aug. 2....	39,476	24,852	4,966	2,092	71,386
Aug. 3....	36,323	26,654	11,655	2,140	76,772
Aug. 4....	46,673	19,549	10,512	2,284	79,018
Aug. 5....	54,185	18,902	5,944	1,635	80,666
Aug. 6....	35,939	15,906	4,859	2,031	58,735
Aug. 7....	46,805	19,045	5,605	1,811	73,266
Aug. 8....	24,048	8,981	5,297	841	39,167
Aug. 9....	38,029	13,190	10,485	2,332	64,036
Aug. 10....	35,319	22,351	4,029	2,096	63,795
Aug. 11....	28,772	25,305	5,261	2,068	61,406
Aug. 12....	29,002	22,266	6,018	2,635	59,921
Aug. 13....	57,205	35,861	20,427	3,758	117,251
Aug. 14....	60,979	25,728	15,151	5,186	107,044
Aug. 15....	50,225	31,967	17,529	5,402	105,123
Aug. 16....	50,040	30,094	14,586	6,104	100,824
Aug. 17....	37,260	24,738	9,475	2,218	73,691
Aug. 18....	47,660	35,719	12,968	1,426	97,773
Aug. 19....	42,557	36,507	12,593	3,640	95,297
Aug. 20....	52,630	35,716	14,376	4,290	107,012
Aug. 21....	46,313	38,769	11,030	3,661	99,773
Aug. 22....	61,018	33,009	8,810	2,599	105,436
Aug. 23....	54,618	43,521	10,355	5,657	114,151
Aug. 24....	39,349	30,510	8,197	3,944	82,000
Aug. 25....	40,012	26,529	6,658	4,686	77,885
Aug. 26....	27,310	19,899	8,287	3,856	59,152

Total	1,135,270	692,910	249,299	80,830	2,158,309
Chicago Open					
Bd.	32,276	15,585	1,422	44	49,327
Minneapolis C.	61,038		13,679	11,275	89,775
Kansas City					
B. of T.	48,297	26,165	46		74,508
Duluth B.					
of T.	12,775			10,747	25,313
St. Louis					
Mer. Ex.	9,473	3,347			12,820
Milwaukee C.					
of C.	1,145	2,103	1,324	251	4,823
San Francisco					
C. of C.					187
Los Angeles					
Gr. Ex.					17
Baltimore C.					
of C.					

All mar-
kets 1,390,274 740,110 265,770 103,147 2,415,079
*Durum wheat.

The total volume of trading for the month of August, all futures (all grains) combined, on the Chicago Board of Trade was considerably larger than the August trading of the three preceding years for which the figures are as follows: 1923—August—986,678,000 bus.; 1922—1,398,314,000 bus.; 1921—1,582,163,000 bus.

Unusual Movement of Wheat in Oklahoma.

Totaling the reports on wheat movement in Oklahoma, from the Rock Island, Frisco, Santa Fe, Katy, Orient, B. M. & E. C. & O. W. K. O. & G. Midland Valley, E. R. & S. W. Ft. S. & W. and Mo. P. railroads, shows that 14,530 carloads of the grain moved from Oklahoma railroad stations during July, 1924.

Considering 1,250 bushels a carload, 18,162,500 bushels moved from Oklahoma stations during that period. In addition millers report having purchased 1,195,000 bushels direct from the wagons of Oklahoma farmers.

This makes the total movement from the farmers' hands during July 19,357,500 bushels—about 36.8% of the estimated crop of 52,598,000 bushels. These figures do not include amounts on hand at country elevators on July 31.

Wheat Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts	1923	Shipments	1923
Baltimore	1,424,438	823,653	1,802,826	
Chicago	28,237,000	22,210,000	17,809,000	7,634,000
Cincinnati	2,209,200	1,195,200	625,800	510,000
Duluth	2,916,773	3,410,815	2,223,224	3,775,731
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	3,889	976	945	374
Galveston	5,237,500	3,651,000	5,037,500	3,651,000
Indianapolis	1,352,000	2,126,000	489,000	1,458,000
Kansas City	23,686,550	12,313,350	12,991,050	3,441,150
Los Angeles				
carloads	317	347		
Milwaukee	2,551,000	257,000	1,735,954	115,325
Minneapolis	8,470,430	10,930,850	4,504,800	4,545,810
New Orleans	2,082,649	2,068,173	2,082,649	2,066,173
New York	2,163,000	2,011,000		
Peoria	672,850	657,750	560,200	444,100
San Francisco				
tons	10,443	5,668		
St. Joseph	2,634,800	1,526,000	1,442,000	886,200
St. Louis	9,200,207	5,833,986	4,964,230	4,998,235
Superior	1,644,993	2,002,971	846,002	6,877,037
Toledo	2,713,550	2,223,300	92,130	140,887
Wichita	4,729,200	4,149,600	2,356,400	2,500,000

Brick Grain Tanks Collapse at Louisville.

A dull roar that shook the surrounding buildings accompanied the collapse of two cylindrical brick grain bins at Louisville, Ky., on the morning of Aug. 27.

A third bin was split up and down and permitted the wheat to run out on the ground. The other tanks of R. E. Wathen & Co. remain standing. About 80,000 bus. of wheat owned by the Ballard & Ballard Co., millers, flowed over the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad, and was damaged about \$5,000.

Dr. D. C. Morton, vice pres. of the Ballard & Ballard Co., states that the collapse was caused by the pressure of grain against the walls. Officials of Wathen & Co. advanced the theory that the collapse was due to a dust explosion.

For several days before the bursting of the tanks men had been at work loading them with wheat, placing them under an increasing stress, until they gave way at 10:45 a. m., one morning. Brick having no tensile strength, the wreck may be due to faulty reinforcement, or to instability of the ground, the filled-in section of an old swamp. Heavy trains jar the soil.

Three engineers sent out by the Kentucky Actuarial Bureau reported variously, one that the cause was an explosion of dust or vapor from heating grain, the second that it was a collapse, while the third refused to express an opinion.

Steam shovels were used to scoop up the wheat. The damage to the building is said to be \$75,000. Vice Pres. J. B. Wathen said the company carried no insurance covering this class of loss, and it has not been determined whether the three wrecked bins will be rebuilt.

Corn Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts	1923	Shipments	1923
Baltimore	65,110	47,773		
Chicago	7,735,000	9,358,000	3,376,000	4,481,000
Cincinnati	309,600	290,400	206,200	145,200
Duluth	600,325	21,081	324,320	32,000
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	97	94	37	18
Indianapolis	923,000	1,004,000	846,000	836,000
Kansas City	1,032,500	1,077,500	770,000	565,000
Los Angeles				
carloads	148	144		
Milwaukee	1,163,000	1,246,610	689,022	818,465
Minneapolis	683,540	449,490	289,330	243,900
New Orleans	249,580	190,588	249,580	190,588
New York	214,500	44,000		
Peoria	1,171,850	1,860,150	604,150	1,532,750
San Francisco				
tons	801	853		
St. Joseph	1,338,000	892,500	933,000	687,000
St. Louis	1,971,252	2,581,800	1,458,020	1,988,530
Superior	497,466	26,831	415,000	32,000
Toledo	143,750	216,250	44,930	107,259
Wichita	100,800	142,800	70,800	127,000

Barley Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts	1923	Shipments	1923
Baltimore	1,399			
Chicago	775,000	1,222,000	173,000	393,000
Cincinnati	2,800	7,800		
Duluth	602,353	432,254	296,780	212,679
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	162	84	43	12
Kansas City	40,500	265,500	13,000	126,100
Los Angeles				
carloads	129	191		
Milwaukee	618,000	872,160	93,500	179,820
Minneapolis	1,183,890	1,941,030	1,179,720	1,378,820
New Orleans	854,900	704,000		
Peoria	36,400	47,600	26,600	49,000
San Francisco				
tons	44,971	65,141		
St. Joseph	15,750	26,250	3,500	
St. Louis	76,800	121,600	20,500	35,270
Superior	828,052	474,299	599,574	146,003
Toledo	2,400	13,200		
Wichita	3,600	20,400	2,400	20,400

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich., Sept. 4.—Grain is moving freely.—Isabella County Farmers Grain Co.

Braddock, N. D., Aug. 22.—This station will handle 350,000 bus. of grain this year.—A. J. Piers.

Winnipeg, Que., Sept. 4.—Winnipeg received 49 cars of new wheat today. Most of it graded No. 1 Northern.

Verdon, S. D., Aug. 29.—We have already shipped 22 cars of wheat and the elevator is almost full now.—C. H. Prater.

Eylar, Ill., Aug. 30.—A large amount of old corn is still on the farms in this vicinity.—Saunemin Elevator Co.

Larned, Kan., Sept. 3.—Wheat is moving quite rapidly. One elevator reports handling 275,000 bus. in 30 days.—Pawnee Grain & Supply Co.

Zahl, N. D., Aug. 30.—During the past 2 years 650,000 bus. of grain were marketed at this station. This year's prospects call for 400,000 bus.—T. G. Ritzman, agt. National Elevator Co.

Stratton, Neb., Aug. 27.—Wheat is moving very slowly on account of local showers keeping it damp and putting it in a sweat. Old corn is moving freely.—Farmers Co-operative Co.

MILLERS National Federation will hold annual meeting at Chicago Oct. 8 and 9.

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA.—Refusal of the banks to advance loans on receipts given farmers for maize deposited in the utility grain elevators, recently erected thruout the Union by the government, is expected to act detrimentally for the elevators. The banks say the receipts are not sufficient legal security to warrant loans.

Rye Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts	1923	Shipments	1923
Baltimore	18,045	67,820	17,143	8,571
Chicago	1,304,000	360,000	313,000	116,000
Cincinnati	61,000	69,000	9,800	15,000
Duluth	1,526,542	1,401,033	1,188,282	1,906,314
Indianapolis	31,000	110,000	34,000	102,000
Kansas City	51,700	34,100	24,200	14,300
Los Angeles				
carloads	4	1		
Milwaukee	168,385	127,350	93,390	58,500
Minneapolis	1,256,700	1,499,960	410,690	330,740
New York	1,044,000		416,000	
Peoria	30,000	7,200	25,200	12,000
St. Joseph	9,000	3,600	7,500	
St. Louis	118,300	107,925	82,500	50,780
Superior	729,741	1,039,286	806,202	272,809
Toledo	21,600	39,600	19,515	116,835

Oats Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts	1923	Shipments	1923
Baltimore	135,052	104,400		
Chicago	9,981,000	9,943,000	2,967,000	5,455,000
Cincinnati	658,000	544,000	332,000	196,000
Duluth	1,646,226	110,300	346,242	45,693
Ft. Worth, Tex., cars	334	159	63	32
Indianapolis	2,550,000	2,122,000	1,780,000	1,709,000
Kansas City	824,600	1,892,100	111,000	246,000
Los Angeles				
carloads	67	17		
Milwaukee	2,169,209	3,399,000	527,084	2,202,525
Minneapolis	5,350,170	3,802,270	1,225,020	1,778,040
New Orleans	20,025	28,570		28,570
New York	1,371,330		929,600	
Peoria	951,200	1,618,600	459,000	1,515,500
San Francisco				
tons	479	515		
St. Joseph	230,000	136,000	50,000	34,000
St. Louis	3,684,175	3,434,000	2,576,280	2,736,650
Wichita	18,000	78,000	7,500	70,000
Superior	9,013,193	129,237	506,958	94,201
Toledo	1,199,250	891,750	290,450	360,115

The Future of the Grain Exchange

By FRANK L. CAREY, President, Chicago Board of Trade

Swift tides of commerce challenge the best minds, the best efforts, of a nation. In this country of phenomenal growth, the rapid agricultural and industrial expansion has been a drain on the power and ingenuity of man.

All major industries are constantly remolding policies to meet new conditions. In recent years some changes have been almost revolutionary. But in the most cases transitions have been gradual, easy and natural, with no disturbance of the fundamental laws of economics. As a result it has been possible for the country to continue its expansion safely and soundly with no halt in the smooth turning of commercial machinery.

The records disclose that no other American industry has had greater problems to meet than the grain exchange. Nor has any other industry been more alert in adjusting its machinery to face new and ever-changing conditions. Year after year the exchange has voluntarily revised policies, rules and by-laws to expedite and simplify the marketing of grain. Finally the exchange won the honor of being the most economical distributor of staple foodstuffs in the world, this credit being accorded by all leading economists. Such honor it holds today.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, who as war time Food Administrator carried out the remarkable task of spreading our wheat crop evenly over this and the allied countries, and who has devoted years to the study of crop distribution, appearing before a committee of Congress declared: "The Chicago Board of Trade is the most economical agency in the world for the distribution of foodstuffs."

Mr. Julius H. Barnes, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and war time president of the United States Grain Corporation, speaking of the marketing machinery before a Congressional committee said: "It is the greatest economy in the world, and if we could extend it to other commodities we would be conferring a blessing upon the business and the consumer."

Dr. James E. Boyle, professor of rural economy, Cornell University, and long a recognized authority on marketing, says: "Grain is now handled on the lowest margin of any farm commodity in America."

But economists do not control politics, the thoughts of the voters, nor the enactment of new laws. A subject as broad as grain marketing may easily be misinterpreted, misrepresented and used as a political vehicle during periods of agrarian unrest. And this use, or misuse, has become common in recent years. It has become so common, in fact, that it has well nigh lost its effectiveness. Even the most unenlightened farmer now is skeptical of the agitator's stereotyped outcry against the grain exchange.

Today the grain exchange, which, incidentally, has been given the official stamp of approval by the government, functions under governmental supervision. The necessity of the exchange, its importance in the marketing of the farmer's grain, and its high place in the world of commerce are officially recognized. Under existing laws the slightest trade infraction comes at once to the attention of the government. In no other industry are producer, distributor and consumer afforded greater protection.

Fever of politics and the stress and clamor of uninformed leaders sometimes prevail over better judgment. So it has been in the battle for legislation against the grain exchange. Hundreds of proposed laws, many of them so uneconomic as to be childish, have been sponsored in recent years. Before the present major law, the Grain Futures Act, finally became effective, it contained sections bordering on the grotesque, provisions which would have strangled the exchanges almost overnight.

Fortunately these provisions were omitted. From the day the law became active, as government officials will attest, the grain exchange has conscientiously and sincerely striven to comply with it in the minutest detail. Cooperation with the Department of Agriculture in enforcing the law has been free, frank and wholesome, and despite the hindrance which the act has proved to be, the exchange has won praise for its unstinted efforts to make it a success.

Legislation has placed two heavy burdens upon the exchange which, it is hoped, may be modified at the coming session of congress. A provision of the grain futures act compels the making of daily reports. These daily reports are a distinct disadvantage to the market wholly aside from the amount of extra work and clerical expense involved. The effect of this provision is to discourage support of the market. Many former market supporters, whose investments helped to maintain a broad, liquid market at all times, and particularly during the heavy crop movement season, have maintained that the provision is unnecessary and utterly unfair. It is contended that these daily reports, involving the making public of names of traders, have the effect of revealing the most intimate trade secrets, something that is guarded against in

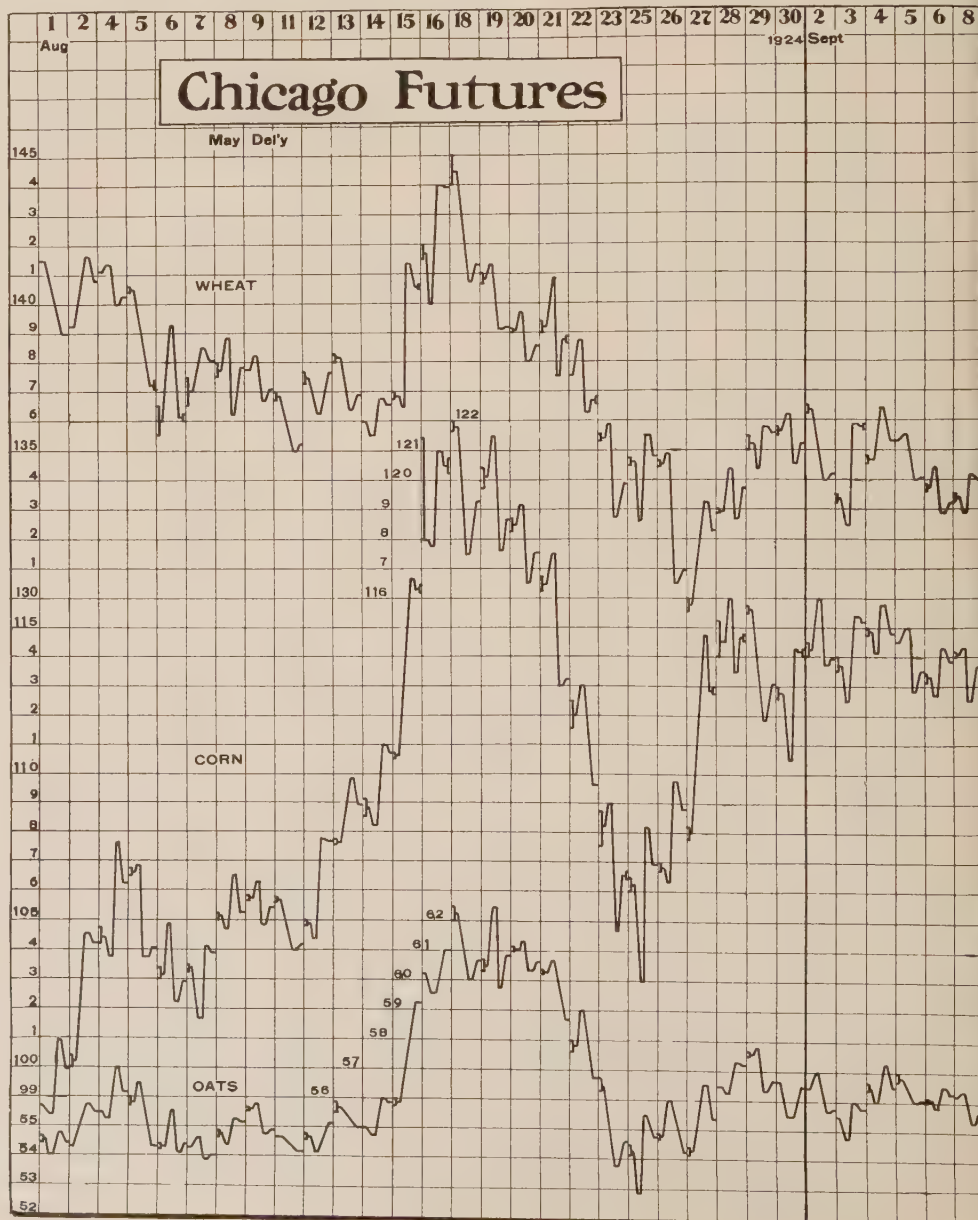
other industries. It has been established beyond doubt that the daily reports have driven out a great deal of support normally received by the market and that the market could better serve its purpose if the reports were discontinued.

Elimination of privilege trading is the other loss sustained by the grain market. Under an existing law a prohibitive tax is placed upon such transactions. In this case the effect has been simply to transfer a huge business from this country to Winnipeg. Those seeking that form of insurance known as privileges now make their transactions in the Winnipeg market, and the business amounts to millions upon millions of bushels. Trading in privileges is likewise carried on at Liverpool.

Privilege trading has been justified by commerce generally and its advantages are recognized by the government. Speaking of the usefulness of such trading, Dr. J. W. T. Duvel, government supervisor of the Chicago Board of Trade, points out that privileges, on puts and calls, are simply buyers' options.

"The seller and the buyer of puts and calls," he says, "have been likened to the insurer and the insured. In some aspects they bear a similar relationship. Likewise, taken as a group, the sellers of privileges make a larger profit than the buyers, just as sellers of insurance make more money than is paid in losses to policy holders."

Dr. Duvel points out that this form of insurance is used by the exporter who may buy



"calls" as a temporary protection while waiting for acceptance from abroad, elevator and milling interests, the speculative trade, and commission houses carrying large lines of grain for outside customers.

As a concession to those sponsoring grain legislation, the exchange voluntarily eliminated privilege trading before the law became effective, with a view to testing the value of this phase of marketing. It has been clearly demonstrated that such insurance serves a worthy purpose and should be reinstated at the earliest possible time. All those familiar with the marketing machinery are agreed upon the value of privileges.

Grain Trade Consolidation Needed: Time and again it has been stated by other industries that the grain industry as a whole has invited trouble by permitting half-truths and misrepresentation by ambitious politicians and organizers to go unchallenged. It has been pointed out that while most other industries are organized to meet such attacks, the grain industry has been willing to trust to the fairness and knowledge of law-making bodies. It has been prone to assume that the American sense of square dealing would be adequate protection against unjust, palpably unfair and uneconomic flights into experimentation.

More and more it becomes obvious that a certain clique of agrarian politicians, who like to assume leadership and speak of all agriculture as endorsing their views, have shattered the fine principles of fairness. Any ground gained is fair ground to them, providing their own political aims are bolstered.

For this very reason it becomes apparent that in its struggle for survival against an avalanche of queer laws, with their socialistic and paternalistic quirks, the various branches of the grain industry will be compelled to shake off indifference and lethargy and consolidate in a unit to meet the barrage of the army who are fattening on the real or imaginary ills of the farmer. Just how such concerted action will be brought about is undetermined, but it is inevitable if the grain industry is to be given future security from costly, though Quixotic, legislative crusades.

Sure-fire methods of tricking the grain farmer have been developed in recent years. The chief one is to attack the marketing system and then advance some co-operative cure-all. Judging from the gigantic sums collected by some so-called co-operative groups the system works like magic.

On the rocks of financial ruin may be found the wreckage of innumerable co-operative ventures. The first move is to draw up a plan, fascinating, attractive and on the surface logical. It pictures graphically to the farmer how

much money he is losing in marketing his grain under the present system. Then it proposes that he become a member of and contribute to the particular co-operative exploit then being sold. Golden promises are voiced. High salaried stock salesmen are engaged, high salaried officers, experts, statisticians, clerks and office space in skyscrapers. The public press is attracted by the fine-sounding promises, threats, claims. The farmer contributes. Things go along for a time (sometimes for quite a period) then comes the failure. Meantime the officers have prospered and the farmer has paid the bill.

We all know the history of one great co-operative grain marketing association which had the backing of the largest farmer organization in the country and which went on the rocks after having collected hundreds of thousands of dollars of the farmers' money and after having failed to market a single bushel of grain. An utter fiasco—a blotch on the page of farm history.

Grain farmers have been misled. They have been taken advantage of. They have been made to believe that their problems are the same as those of the tobacco grower and the fruit grower and the dairy farmer. Nothing could be further from fact. Nothing could be more deliberately unfair to the grain farmer than to tell him that his marketing system is no better than that with which the fruit grower or the tobacco grower struggled. It is likening day and night.

Many co-operative leaders have been distinctly unfair. They have been evasive. They have not met the issue squarely. They have failed to explain that vague, mythical term "co-operation" used so freely and so glibly in connection with grain marketing.

To market the farmer's grain as economically as it is now marketed, would they not be compelled to set up a vast, extensive marketing system similar to, and along side of, the present system? Would they not have to engage just as many men to do the work? Can they reduce the cost to a point below that which now exists and which is lower than obtains in the marketing of any other staple foodstuffs? Will not the crops of other surplus wheat producing countries retain the same importance as they do now? How will this mysterious co-operative system differ from the machinery that now functions? What is the magical, hidden method? Will highly paid officers be more valuable than private initiative, that wonderful spirit that has built the country?

Why is it not possible for the sponsors of co-operative nostrums to cease generalizing and openly, fairly and honestly state specific facts?

If the grain business as now carried on were as profitable, or half as profitable, as these leaders claim, everybody would at once turn to the grain business. If there is a means by which the agrarian leaders can obtain huge profits for the grain farmers, profits not now possible, then they should make their knowledge public. And if they have such a means, every grain man in the country will aid them in establishing the new system and then voluntarily withdraw from business.

Co-operative grain marketing: There has been too much generalizing on the subject. It is distinctly unfair—unfair to the farmer, unfair to the grain industry and misleading and unfair to the public generally. The indisputable fact is that today grain is marketed at the minimum spread between producer and consumer. All the co-operative organizations in the world could not reduce this marketing cost after maintaining their terrific overhead. And when the farmer awakens and insists upon facts instead of vague, indefinite, fanciful promises, when he realizes that today the grain exchanges, under their own rules and under existing laws, are open to the farmer and his co-operative organizations, and that farmer groups may become members and take advantage of all the facilities, all the economies and all the profits of this machinery built up by the best minds of the American people in the last century—when the farmer realizes these things, a great light will dawn upon him. And he will wonder about many events of recent years.

The grain exchange is here to stay. It has no mysteries. It is a guarantee of economic marketing. It assures the farmer a ready market for his grain, based not on promises, but on the law of supply and demand. The grain exchange, if not destroyed by some freak of legislation, will remain because it serves a high purpose and because nothing has yet been advanced that can take its place. It will stay because the farmer wants it. He has done some costly experimenting. Now he is watching the scales. On one side he sees promises, flights in fancy, politics, rivalry and financial risks. On the other side he sees sound business.

Disposition of Swiss Grain Problem.

A plan for solving the Swiss grain problem has been laid before that nation's Parliament. It is intended to safeguard the necessary grain supply by keeping a reserve stock of grain, sufficient for about 3 months' requirements in store. This would be maintained by the Swiss government or by the grain importers and millers thru order of the government.

Swiss production of grain would be encouraged by a milling premium for grain produced and manufactured into flour within the country. Producers would receive prices higher than those prevailing in the world's markets for surplus grain not needed for their own use. The premium suggested is about 25c per bushel; the excess price for commercial grain, 34c per bushel. All grain thus secured would pass directly into Swiss channels of consumption.

An annual outlay of about 10,000,000 Swiss francs, or less than \$2,000,000, would be necessary to make the plan effective. Of this \$451,500 would go for storage costs; \$767,550 for milling premiums; and \$568,890 for excess price payments. Some smaller expenses would be incurred for agricultural stations and for obtaining and improving seed, etc.

This plan was developed to replace the Swiss Grain Monopoly which was initiated as a wartime measure by decree of the Federal Council in 1915.

In 1923 the home production supplied about 28% of the total needs of Switzerland. Before the war 403 pounds per capita of bread grains were used. Last year this amount had shrunk to 304, probably because of the habits of smaller consumption acquired by the Swiss people during the war.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
Chicago	124 1/4	120 1/4	121 1/4	122 1/4	124 1/4	123 3/4	122 3/4	124 3/4	123 3/4	123	123 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Kansas City	115 1/4	111 1/4	112 1/4	114 1/4	116	114 1/4	114 1/4	116	115 1/4	115 1/4	113 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4	114 1/4
St. Louis	122 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	121 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	121 1/4	123	123 1/4	122 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	122
Minneapolis	123	123	124	125 1/4	126	123 1/4	123 1/4	125	124 1/4	124 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4
Duluth (durum)	120 3/4	116 3/4	117 1/4	119	120 1/4	119 3/4	118 3/4	120	120 1/4	119 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	120 1/4
Winnipeg (Oct.)	129	125 1/4	126 1/4	128 3/4	131	131 1/4	129 3/4	130 1/4	129 1/4	128 3/4	128 1/4	129 3/4	129 3/4	129 3/4	129
Milwaukee	124	120 1/4	121	122 1/4	124 1/4	123 3/4	123	124 3/4	124	122 3/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4

SEPTEMBER CORN.

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
Chicago	111 3/4	113 3/4	117	119 1/4	117 3/4	118 1/4	117 3/4	119 3/4	119	117 3/4	117 3/4	118 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4
Kansas City	103 3/4	104	107 1/4	110 1/4	109	109 1/4	108 1/4	109 3/4	110	109 3/4	109 3/4	110	111	111	111
St. Louis	110 1/4	111	113 3/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	115	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
Milwaukee	111 3/4	113 3/4	116 3/4	118 3/4	118	118	118	119	119	117 3/4	117 3/4	118 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4	119 3/4

SEPTEMBER OATS.

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
Chicago	47 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/4	50	49 3/4	53	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4
Kansas City	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Minneapolis	44 3/4	44	45	46 3/4	45 1/4	45	44	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
Winnipeg (Oct.)	54 3/4	53 3/4	55 1/4	57 1/4	56 3/4	57 1/4	56 3/4	57	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Milwaukee	47 3/4	47 3/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	49 3/4	48 1/4	48	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4	47 3/4

SEPTEMBER RYE.

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
Chicago	86	82 3/4	84 3/4	86 3/4	83 3/4	87 1/4	87 1/4	89 3/4	90 1/4	91 1/4	92	91 3/4	91	91 3/4	91
Minneapolis	78	76 3/4	77 3/4	79 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	80 3/4	83 3/4	83 3/4	84 3/4	85 1/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4	84 3/4
Duluth	83	80 3/4	81 3/4	84 3/4	87	86 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	89 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	91	90 3/4	90 3/4
Winnipeg (Oct.)	84 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4	86 3/4	88 3/4	87 3/4	87	90	89 3/4	90 3/4	91	91 3/4	91 3/4	91 3/4	90 3/4

SEPTEMBER BARLEY.

	Aug. 25.	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.	Aug. 28.	Aug. 29.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 1.	Sept. 2.	Sept. 3.	Sept. 4.	Sept. 5.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 8.	Sept. 9.
Minneapolis	71 3/4	70 1/4	71 3/4	75	76	75 1/4	77	77	79 1/4	81 3/4	80	77 1/4	77 3/4	77 3/4	77 3/4
Winnipeg (Oct.)	78 1/4	77 3/4	79 1/4	82 3/4	84 3/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	83 3/4	85	85 3/4	84 1/4	83 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4	82 3/4

All Aboard for the Cincinnati Convention

Change in G. D. N. A. Convention Program.

Kindly make one change in the Cincinnati program. Please substitute the name of W. A. Colston, vice-president of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Nickel Plate) for that of Frank Alfred, president of the Pere Marquette Railroad, as the speaker who will discuss "Government Ownership of Railroads." Mr. Alfred finds that he will not be able to address the convention owing to a conference he will be obliged to attend in New York.

The change to be made is in the program for Wednesday morning, Sept. 24. Very truly, Charles Quinn, Sec'y, Toledo, O.

Reserve Your Room for Sept. 22-24 Now.

The Grain Journals would be rendering a distinct service to the members of the National Association if they would urge all those who expect to attend the convention to send their requests for hotel reservations at once. We will positively take care of anyone who sends in his reservations, but the man who neglects the matter until two or three days before the convention or who does not make any reservation may have occasion to be very sorry for not heeding our oft repeated advice to send in their reservations.—Very truly, D. J. Schuh, Executive Secretary Grain & Hay Exchange, Cincinnati.

G. D. N. A. Conventions for 29 Years.

1896, Nov. 9, Chicago, Ill., Ass'n organized.
1897, June 29-30, Des Moines, Ia.
1898, Nov. 2-3, Chicago, Ill.
1899, Oct. 18-19, Chicago, Ill.
1900, Nov. 20-21, Indianapolis, Ind.
1901, Oct. 2-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1902, Oct. 1-3, Peoria, Ill.
1903, Oct. 6-8, Minneapolis, Minn.
1904, June 22-24, Milwaukee, Wis.
1905, June 2-3, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
1906, June 4-5, Chicago, Ill.
1907, Oct. 2-3, Cincinnati, O.
1908, Oct. 15-17, St. Louis, Mo.
1909, Oct. 6-8, Indianapolis, Ind.
1910, Oct. 10-12, Chicago, Ill.
1911, Oct. 9-11, Omaha, Neb.
1912, Oct. 1-3, Norfolk, Va.
1913, Oct. 14-16, New Orleans, La.
1914, Oct. 12-14, Kansas City, Mo.
1915, Oct. 11-13, Peoria, Ill.
1916, Sept. 25-27, Baltimore, Md.
1917, Sept. 24-26, Buffalo, N. Y.
1918, Sept. 23-25, Milwaukee, Wis.
1919, Oct. 13-15, St. Louis, Mo.
1920, Oct. 11-13, Minneapolis, Minn.
1921, Oct. 3-5, Chicago, Ill.
1922, Oct. 2-4, New Orleans, La.
1923, Oct. 1-3, Des Moines, Ia.
1924, Sept. 22-24, Cincinnati, O.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA.—The Department of Agriculture of Argentina has signed a contract for \$5,000,000 worth of galvanized steel sheets. The 39,000 tons of the metal are to be used as barriers to stop the ravages of locusts in Argentina's northern agricultural regions.

THE U. S. GOVERNMENT Post Office Department is losing \$50,000,000 a year. Parcel post constitutes 70 per cent of the mail handled, and on bulky packages the Government pays the railroad more than the postage, which would not be the case if each class of mail paid its own way.

TEXAS DEALERS are urged by H. B. Dorsey of Fort Worth to advise him at once if they contemplate going to the Cincinnati convention of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, as he is arranging for a special sleeping car to be used going and returning to Fort Worth. The trip will be made via the Katy Texas Special leaving Fort Worth Saturday afternoon, Sept. 20th, arriving at Cincinnati at 8 p. m. Sunday.

Cincinnati the Grain Dealer's Host.

By D. J. SCHUH.

Seventeen years ago the Grain Dealers National Ass'n convened at Cincinnati in annual session. Does Cincinnati as a grain center compare with its former self? As a grain market, Cincinnati was adversely affected by local, state, National and world events. Each one caused the grain trade to set about discovering and developing new avenues of outlet and consumption channels. It may be said, to the credit of the Cincinnati merchants, that the energy expended in those endeavors proved exceptionally successful. This assertion carries little weight unless one pauses for reflection.

Seventeen years ago the most ardent advocate for prohibition of the manufacture of intoxicating liquors would hardly venture the claims that during practically one-third of that period the Federal Government would be engaged in efforts to enforce the eighteenth amendment to the Constitution. At that time, no doubt, quite a few would have then conceded that the horse-drawn vehicle was doomed and would have ventured the prediction of dire results to the grain and allied industries as a result of the modernization of transportation.

It must be admitted that with the closing of the many breweries and distilleries at that time located in Cincinnati and contiguous territory, opinion would have prevailed that that situation coupled with the passing of the horse, Cincinnati would be reduced to a negligible factor as a grain market. Those who would have joined this chorus would have been guilty of not having given credit to the resourcefulness and enterprise of the members of the Cincinnati market.

That Cincinnati is rapidly regaining its prestige and position as an important terminal and intermediate grain market is reflected in statistics. Indexing the year 1907, (the year in which the National Ass'n last met there,) at 100% we find the Cincinnati market at the close of 1923 within 20% of the 1907 grain record. To Sept. 1, 1924, the receipts of grain show an increase of 12% over 1923. At the present rate of increase, the close of the year should witness a very close approach to the 1907 record.

Presenting the changes in the nature of the city's grain receipts may prove of interest: Compared, Cincinnati in the year 1923 received three times as much wheat as in 1907. Corn receipts were 60% of the 1907 figure, Oats 70% and Barley 10%. Up to September 1st corn showed an increase for the year 1924 over 1923 of approximately 18%.

The members of the Cincinnati market are proud of their record, and are fully justified, having been required to meet the changed conditions. It shows what a live-wire group of grain men who used Cincinnati's geographical position to good advantage can accomplish. The amount of wheat now being handled through Cincinnati should be regarded as prophetic of Cincinnati assuming its rightful position as a soft wheat market. We can visualize increased storage capacity and improved water transportation through the State of Ohio, connecting the Great Lakes and the Gulf, resulting in a demand for an option or contract market which the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange can provide.

Feedstuffs: While statistics are not available as to the amount of grain now consumed in Cincinnati, we feel safe in permitting the reader to draw conclusions from our reference to the fact that the manufacture of all kinds of feeds have made remarkable strides.

With this development and the larger number of dairies since 1907, coupled with the increased population served from this center, we have good reason for believing that Cincinnati will regain its old position as a consuming market and we hope will exceed it. The advancement of Cincinnati as a consuming market will do much to push it ahead of its 1907 record as an important grain market.

Lots of Fun for the Grain Men at Cincinnati.

Many Committees of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange, are planning a busy time with many social features and pleasure trips, to entertain the delegates and their families, between sessions of the Twenty-eighth Annual Convention of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, at Cincinnati, Sept. 22 to 24th. The delegates to the Convention will be the guests of all Cincinnati business as well as the Grain Exchange, since the Cincinnati Convention Bureau is assisting the Exchange in the plans and the budget for the social features.

A Reception Committee composed of the entire membership of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange will welcome the delegates and their friends and families immediately upon their arrival. The Hotel Committee will see to it that the reservations which have been made are filled.

The next step will be the registration of all delegates with the Registration Committee. At the time of registering, the delegates and their families will be provided with suitable badges. Banquet tickets may be purchased from the Registering Clerks, who will also distribute to each person registered, free tickets for the various entertainment features which have been arranged for the Convention by the Entertainment Committee.

The first feature of entertainment is especially for the ladies. This will take place at about 2:00 P. M. on Monday, Sept. 22nd. The Ladies Entertainment Committee, Mr. A. M. Braun, Chairman, in charge, under the direction of Miss A. Pace, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, who is known as "Cincinnati's Official Hostess" will conduct the ladies on a shopping tour through the large Department stores in the retail district of Cincinnati. Special displays and a Fall Style Show will be arranged by the merchants. It will give the ladies a wonderful opportunity to view the superb displays of merchandise presented by the Cincinnati stores for the season of the year. No attempt is made on excursions conducted by the Official Hostess to induce the visitors to make purchases. The object of the tour fits in with Cincinnati's reputation for hospitality and ladies who fail to participate in the excursion will have denied themselves a rare treat.

The next feature of the Entertainment Program is the presentation, by the General Entertainment Committee, of a Social evening and Dance for the delegates and their ladies at the Hotel Gibson Roof Garden and Ball Room at 8:00 o'clock Monday, Sept. 22nd. Mr. W. B. Riley, Chairman of the Committee, and his colleague, Mr. D. W. Hopkins, Vice-Chairman, Thomas Quinlan, of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Albert A. Heile, Robert L. Early, and Lou McGlaughlin, are busy planning every detail for the gala night, in which every delegate and his lady is to participate.

Some form of fun has been arranged for everyone so that the individual or groups of friends will have no difficulty in finding some interest to make the evening an enjoyable one. The Social evening and dance will be an op-

portunity for all the delegates and their ladies to meet and mingle in the delightful setting of one of the most beautiful Roof Gardens of the United States.

The program will start promptly at 8:00 o'clock in the evening and one of the fine dance orchestras of the city will present the musical numbers. During the intermission entertainers will perform for the amusement of the entire assembly. Refreshments will be served during the evening. In addition other amusements for those who do not care to indulge in the terpsichorean art have been arranged for by the Committee. No one may be a "Wall Flower" or fail to have a good time at this party, the Committee announces. The social evening will be informal. It is to be an evening for a good time relieved of all of the stiffness and conventionalities.

The ladies will be cared for by a special program during the second session of the Convention, Tuesday, September 23rd. The Ladies Committee, comprising in addition to Mr. A. M. Braun, Ellis Early, Max Blumenthal, and H. E. Richter, will again be engaged in entertaining the ladies, when a 12:30 luncheon at the Hotel Sinton Ball Room will be given. Music and entertainment will also be on this program. The Committee will be assisted by the wives and the daughters of the members of the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange.

Following the luncheon, the ladies will be motored to the Cincinnati Zoological Gardens, where they will have an opportunity of enjoying the environs of the largest Zoo west of New York, possessing one of the finest and most complete collections of birds and animals in existence. After the visit to the gardens the ladies will be returned to the city in ample time for the annual banquet of the National Ass'n which is being held at the Hotel Gibson at 6:30 o'clock that evening.

The speakers will be provided by the Grain Dealers National Ass'n and the evening will be enlivened by entertainment arranged by Chairman W. B. Riley's Entertainment Committee. Following the banquet, at about 10:30 P. M., the Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange Entertainment Committee will stage a program as long as the delegates desire to remain in the Roof Garden Ball Room of the Gibson, and informal dancing and a musical program will be given.

The various Committees of the Grain Exchange looking after the comforts and entertainment of the delegates to the convention are under the direction of General Chairman Elmer H. Heile, assisted by E. B. Terrill, Fred W. Scholl, F. B. Edmonds, Geo. W. Nieman, and Geo. F. Dieterle, has arranged for all financial matters in connection with the program features supported by the Cincinnati Exchange members. The Hotel Committee which has charge of the reservations include D. W. Hopkins, Chairman; Lyle Lord, W. G. Stueve, Trimble McCullough, B. H. Wess and Elmer F. Voss.

The Registration Committee is composed of Charles G. Hagerty, Chairman; C. S. Custer, and W. A. Daniel.

There'll be LOTS OF FUN for the Grain Men. C. U. IN CINCY.

Ralph H. Brown, Chairman,
Charles B. Hill,
F. J. Currus,
John H. Dorsel,
Wm. R. McQuillan,
Frank Hutchinson,
Publicity Committee.



Grain Carriers

THE PENNSYLVANIA railroad has placed orders for 10,000 new all-steel box cars to be delivered at an early date. That ought to help the grain movement.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Ocean boats contracted to take grain from Montreal have failed to appear and 60 lake boats are waiting at this port to be unloaded.

THE TEXAS Grain Dealers Ass'n has been granted the privilege of intervening before the I. C. C. in Marshall Mill & Elevator Co. v. K. C. S. Ry. Co., No. 15882.

THE U. S. SHIPPING Board is trying to have grain shipments from the western states diverted from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico so that the Board's vessels can get cargoes.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 60,195 cars during the week ending Aug. 16, an increase of 2,579 cars over the previous week and 7,697 cars over the corresponding week in 1923, according to the American Railway Ass'n.

THE A. T. & S. F. has published grain rates from Oklahoma stations to Milwaukee, effective Aug. 30, on a par with those to Chicago. They apply only in connection with the C. & N. W. via Joliet, thru the E. J. & E., or thru Chicago.

CANCELLATION of transit privileges has been found not justified, by the I. C. C., ruling against the proposal of the M., K. & T. of Texas in I. & S. 2102, to cancel the privilege on grain at points on the "Katy," when originating on the Rock Island.

THE SHORTAGE of freight cars for the period ending Aug. 8 was 131 box cars, 2 coal cars, and 156 all freight cars. The surplus of serviceable equipment during the same period was 123,344 box cars; 138,325 coal cars and 296,496 all freight cars, reports the American Railway Ass'n.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Extension of transit billing on wheat and rye moving from Chicago, for more than one year, has been refused by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Chicago grain men asked for the extension in June, when the billing had expired, or was about to expire on 11,000,000 bushels of wheat and rye.

A GRADUAL reduction in surplus freight cars in good repair has taken place with the seasonal increased demand. On Aug. 15 they totaled 287,476, a decrease of 18,020, compared with the number reported on Aug. 7, says the American Railway Ass'n. Of these 117,111 were box cars, a decrease of 6,233 within the week.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Grain interests of southwestern and middle western shipping points sent a number of representatives to a rate hearing in Chicago, to protest the reduction of 6c per 100 pounds in grain and grain products moving from the Northwest to eastern markets, without a corresponding reduction in the rates from southwestern and middle western points.

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 18 the M. P. R. R. will extend its transit arrangements on grain destined to New Orleans for export, when originating at points on the M. P. in southern Kansas and southwestern Missouri, at St. Louis and East St. Louis. Reduced rates will apply on shipments reconsigned off-track as well as on shipments handled thru St. Louis and East St. Louis transit houses.

OPERATION UNDER the Transportation Act of 1920 has enabled the railroads to cut their expenses by \$4,852,000 a day in the 4 years since it was passed. This has been due partly to reduced daily and hourly wages and to a cleaning out of the deadwood. The reduction in the number of employees accounted for \$1,576,000 of the saving. Practically no changes

in traffic occurred during the 4 years and the carriers paid \$126,398 a day more in taxes than they did in September, 1920.

DEMANDS for wage increases ranging from 4 to 16 cents an hour, affecting 275,000 employees of over 300 common carriers, are being advanced by the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. If ordered effective the increase will cost the carriers over \$55,000,000 annually. Negotiations in a large proportion of the cases have resulted unfavorably and sub-missions have been forwarded to the United States Railroad Labor Board for arbitration.

THE STATE of Idaho recently filed formal complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, thru its Public Utilities Commission, alleging existing wheat freight rates from southern Idaho points to Portland, Ore., are unreasonable and excessive. The Commission is asked to investigate and order effective over the O. S. L. and O. W. R. & N. rail lines rates to Portland no higher than on equal hauls from other points to that city. Excessive rates and rates regarded as fair and equitable are not enumerated by the state of Idaho.

SIoux CITY, IA.—The Sioux City Grain Exchange has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission asking abolition of the arbitraries to the thru proportional rates on grain and grain products shipped from points in Sioux City territory thru Sioux City to Chicago. The proportional rate from Sioux City to Chicago is 17½c on wheat and 16c on coarse grains. Arbitraries ranging from ½c to 8½c are added when the shipments originate from points in the Sioux City territory. F. Bradford, sec'y of the Exchange, says the thru rates are reasonable, but contends that no additions should be made to them.

TEXAS RAILROADS are threatening suit against grain and feed dealers to collect freight charges on shipments of crushed oyster shells, consigned to the dealers, on the basis of present grain rates. Grain rates have apparently been collected on all but 3 or 4 carloads on which the roads are expected to file suit. F. A. Leffingwell, of the Texas Industrial Traffic League, considers the correct charges based on rates named in Item 2555, Texas Lines tariff 2-H, and advises refusal to pay any higher basis. Only official orders of the Railroad Commission of Texas are permissible as evidence of the Texas courts and introduction of informal letters should be objected to.

Unabsorbed Switching Charges at Toledo Will Be Paid.

Failure of the Ann Arbor R. R. et al to absorb the total switching charges of the Toledo Terminal R. R. at Toledo, O., during the period between Mar. 1, 1920, and Apr. 1, 1922, caused the Larowe Milling Co. to file a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was assigned docket No. 13606 and decided July 23 1924

The Commission found the defendants' failure unreasonable and ruled that thru charges on grain, grain products, and feed stuffs, in carloads, originating at points west and southwest of Toledo, milled in transit at that city, and forwarded in the form of finished products, to various eastern and southeastern destinations, unreasonable to the extent that they included unabsorbed switching charges.

Reparation was awarded the milling company.

MONTREAL, QUE.—Montreal is blocked with grain, over 8,000,000 bus. being in the elevators, it is reported.

JAPAN is considering increasing by 50% its duty on wheat and wheat flour imports. The present duty is 17½ cents.

New Storage and Shipping Additions to Montreal Elevator "B"

Grain from thousands of country railroad stations finds its way to the terminals on the Great Lakes and is gathered into the one big stream taken by barge and canal boat to Montreal, there to be transferred to the largest ocean steamships, which can go no farther up the St. Lawrence River.

The St. Lawrence River route for export grain from the interior of North America has attained a position of controlling advantage thru the low rates of freight made possible by the Canadian Government's policy of waterway improvement.

Exports of grain from Montreal for the year 1923 reached the total of 144,498,772 bushels, exceeding the exports from any other American port. Altho the spring sown crops of Western Canada may be said to be naturally tributary to Montreal, this port shares largely in the movement of grain from the United States, wherever the lakes are a factor in the rate of freight, the lake and rail rates to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore from many interior points in the States being too high for the Atlantic seaboard to compete with Montreal for the grain. During July, 1924, shipments of grain from Montreal included 15,570,000 bus. wheat, while New York shipped only 2,859,000 bus. and Baltimore 454,917 bus.

Between the opening of navigation this year and July 31, 61,425,039 bus. of grain passed thru the port of Montreal compared with 54,328,624 bus. for the same period last year. The total quantity shipped abroad thru Montreal for the entire season last year was 120,000,000 bus. The totals for 1921 and 1923 were 138,000,000 and 155,000,000 respectively. It is only during the winter season when the lakes are closed that New York takes the lead from Montreal.

Although the total movement of wheat by the Great Lakes and Montreal route increased slightly over that of the corresponding month of last year, shipments that way showed a marked falling off during the last two weeks of August owing to congestion at Montreal. According to reports from that city Sept. 6, the elevators were not only full but 52 vessels were in the harbor waiting to be unloaded. Congestion at Montreal was followed by an increase in the lake rates from Chicago, Duluth

and Port Arthur to Montreal from 6 to 9 cents a bushel. For the first half of September owners are asking 10 cents.

To care for the constantly growing traffic additions to the grain handling facilities of the port of Montreal have been made from time to time, the latest improvement being shown herewith and on the front cover page as an enlargement of the Windmill Point Elevator of the Harbor Commissioners, just completed. The present congestion demonstrates that the addition came none too soon.

In 1905 the Grand Trunk Railway Co. built a steel elevator of 1,000,000 bus. capacity with shipping galleries over 1,000 feet in length along the east end of Windmill Point Basin. A marine tower was provided for unloading boats and two tracks running thru the house unloaded the cars at the ten receiving sinks of five elevator legs.

Eight years later 28 concrete storage bins of 1,000,000 bus. capacity were built 100 ft. from the west end of the house; and in 1922 a Metcalf Car Dumper was installed, its capacity of 7 cars per hour almost doubling the unloading capacity of the plant.

When the Harbor Commissioners got control of the plant in 1923 they decided to erect a new shipping house, with an extension of the galleries, and a second concrete storage addition of 32 bins, with 1,125,000 bus. capacity, to Elevator B.

Elevator B at Windmill Point and its additions are entirely separate from the new Harbor Commissioners Elevator No. 3, which is situated several miles farther down the river and also is now just completed.

Each of the new storage bins is exactly in line and of the same size as the tanks in the prior built cluster of 28 tanks. Parallel with the outer row of 7 tanks were built a double row consisting of 14 tanks, with four additional tanks at each end of the double row. A double row of 6 tanks was built at one end and a double row of 4 tanks at the opposite end of the prior built cluster of 28 tanks, the four bin spaces thus left vacant at one corner of the group of tanks being now occupied by the new shipping house, which is about 50 ft. square and 158 ft. high above basement floor.

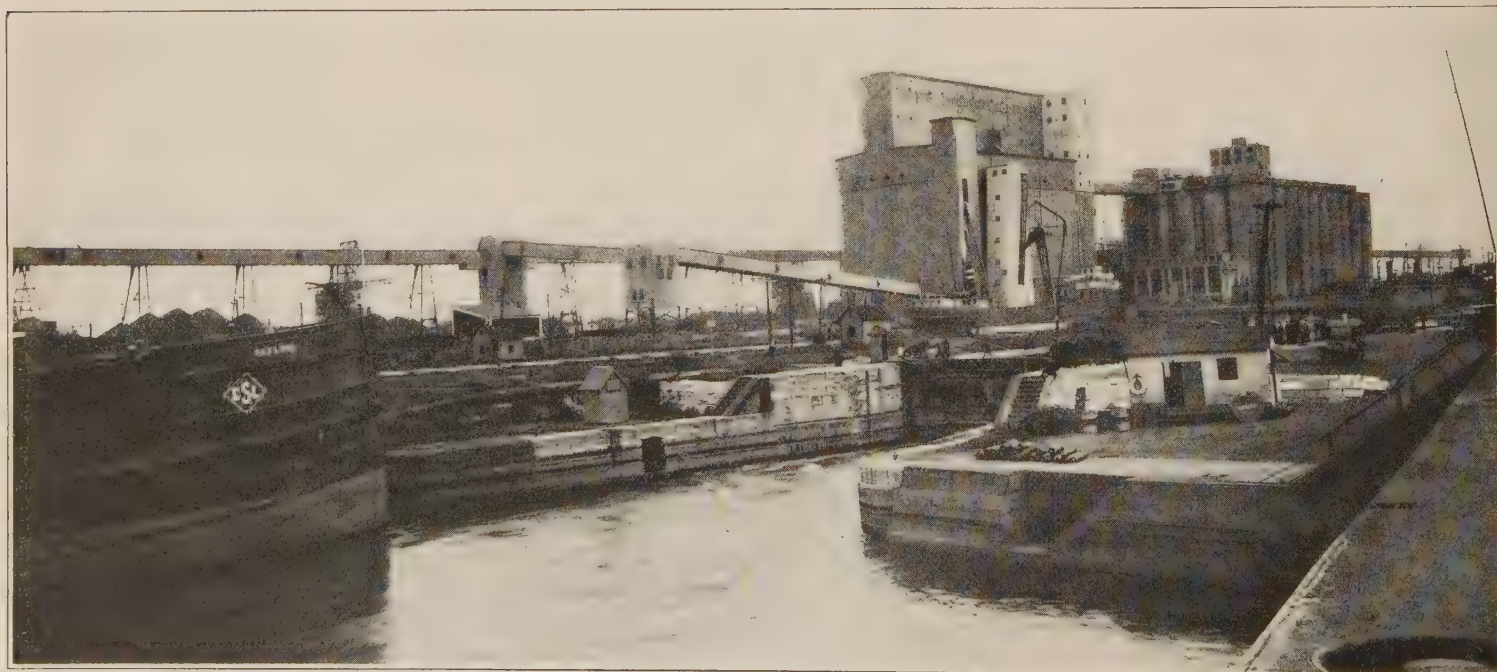
The concrete bins are 20 ft. in diameter and 100 feet deep, forming also 19 interspace bins, the shipping house having four square bins. Over and under the storage bins changes were made in the belt conveyors to cover the additional distance, by removing the existing pulleys and part of the existing belt to the old working house, three of the old belts from the working house being made to terminate shorter and over the new tanks. Over the tanks are two belts discharging to the new shipping house and one transfer belt taking grain from the shipping house cupola. Below the new tanks is a belt running to the boot of the leg in the shipping house. Above the row of 10 new tanks nearest the old working house is a cross conveyor belt, feeding to a longitudinal conveyor belt over the double row of 22 tanks. Some of the belts were supplied by the Gutta Percha & Rubber, Ltd.

THE NEW SHIPPING house contains four elevator legs. There was formerly one leg in the original annex, which leg has been removed. Two of these legs take grain from two longitudinal belts, and two receive grain from two cross belts under the 6 new tanks nearest the new shipping house. These legs have two rows of 8x8x15 buckets, 11 in. centers on 34-inch belt, and all run clear to top of house to 84-inch head pulleys independently motor driven. The four upper garners are over four 1,000-bu. scale hoppers, below which are four lower garners of 2,500 bus. capacity each. These lower garners have 24-inch rack and pinion valves controlling the discharge to four shipping belts on the conveyor gallery floor, 60 feet above the basement. The scale hoppers have rotary valves controlling discharge into four turnheads. The motors in the shipping house driving the belts are three of 25 and one of 40 h. p. The belt drives at the opposite end of the storage are 20, 30 and 35 h. p. Conveyor drives are by silent chain; head drives are helical gear.

An addition to the cupola of original house contains two new legs fed by belts in basement of original house which receive from marine towers. These two new legs feed to belts crossing connecting bridge to annex. The buckets are of the Buffalo pattern. The Metcalf Car Dumper unloads to the original elevator only and thru this over the connecting bridge to the annex, the annex containing no receiving pits.

A new marine leg was built having a travel of only 20 ft., in order to suit different spacing of hatches.

THE GALLERIES are covered with cor-



Montreal Harbor Commissioners' Windmill Point Elevator B and Annex.

rugated copper steel. The original galleries were 1,020 ft. long; the new are 1,300 feet. The old galleries have one belt to each berth; the new portion has four belts for the first 770 ft. and two belts for the last 550 ft. along the wharves. All belts are 36-inch and rated at 15,000 bus. per hour, which is the capacity of each of the marine legs. Four ships may be loaded at one time, or two streams may be directed to each of two vessels, or 60,000 bus. per hour from the new galleries. At one time five ships have actually been loaded from the old and new galleries combined. A few weeks ago the British steamer Innerton took on 274,590 bus. of wheat in 6½ hours at the new conveyor gallery, making a new record. Four spouts were put into the boat simultaneously at 7:30 a. m., stopping at 11:15, resuming at 1 p. m. and completing at 3:30 p. m.

The violence of any dust explosion that might occur will be minimized by the open construction of the shipping house below the gallery floor, the force of any explosion above or below probably passing off harmlessly. The walls are of corrugated sheet steel, which offer less resistance than concrete to a dust explosion.

The recent extensions and additions were designed by and constructed under the superintendence of the John S. Metcalf Co.

Korean Clover Promising.

Receipt of a small package of Korean clover seed by the Office of Foreign Plant and Seed Introduction, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in 1919, from Korea, caused the initial plantings of that legume and forage crop. It is a close relative of the Japanese clover which is commonly grown in southern states, but is different in size, coarseness, and earliness. Korean clover starts early in the spring and grows rapidly, but ripens and dies at least a month before a killing frost reaches the southern states.

Imports and Exports of Seeds.

Imports and exports of seeds for July, compared with July, 1923, and for 7 months ending with July, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

IMPORTS.				
	July, 1924.	July, 1923.	7 mos. ending July, 1924.	7 mos. ending July, 1923.
Alfalfa, lbs....	1,492,625	725,020	6,036,057	3,068,082
Beans, lbs....	6,037,333	4,171,517	39,582,033	109,125,903
Peas, lbs....	676,805	244,556	5,561,107	12,067,058
Clover, lbs....	423,303	90,025	30,967,530	6,250,653
Gr. seeds, lbs....	174,670	185,840	1,216,619	6,456,774
EXPORTS.				
Alfalfa, lbs....	2,897	12,313	68,852	164,813
Beans, bus....	43,402	57,883	321,429	400,286
Peas, bus....	1,791	6,075	44,156	56,699
Clover, lbs....	3,078	39,303	461,435	1,373,270
Timothy, lbs....	10,000	259,255	9,132,706	12,750,286
Other gr. seeds, lbs....	178,857	28,433	1,253,315	1,701,936

Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

FLAXSEED.				
	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.
Chicago, bus....	27,000	24,000	.....	1,000
Duluth, bus....	26,010	225,360	118,604	186,196
Milwaukee, bus....	4,290	35,750	1,827	633
Minneapolis, bus....	269,000	1,019,110	32,840	71,430
New York, bus....	266,800	.....	.....	.....
Superior, bus....	10,292	81,706	26,990	12,228
TIMOTHY.				
Chicago, lbs....	3,698,000	5,386,000	1,040,000	2,427,000
Milwaukee, lbs....	312,800	120,343	190,837	1,101,429
Toledo, bags....	41	398	634	3,140
CLOVER.				
Chicago, lbs....	40,000	272,000	227,000	202,000
New York, bus....	1,616	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee, lbs....	42,210	42,518	324,868	855,841
Toledo, bags....	17	92	69	3,314
KAFIR AND MILO.				
Ft. Worth, cars....	14	1	37	13
Kansas City, bus....	105,600	35,200	185,000	113,000
St. Joseph, lbs....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
Wichita, bus....	1,200	.....	.....	.....
ALSIKE.				
Toledo, bags....	43	448	9	75

Seeds

CHICAGO, ILL.—R. O. Cromwell, of Lamson Bros. & Co., forecasts the production of flaxseed at 30,635,000 bus.

OMAHA, NEB.—Stewart's Seed Store is reported to be in bankruptcy, with assets of \$3,000 and liabilities of \$10,000.

BRAWLEY, CAL.—E. D. Nixon will establish offices in Brawley for the Aggeler & Musser Seed Co., of Los Angeles.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—C. F. Wood, seed broker, has moved his headquarters from Chicago to Louisville, where his family resides.

DELTA, UTAH.—Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. is building an addition to its alfalfa seed plant here, in preparation for a large seed crop.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The North American Seed Co. has amended its articles of incorporation changing the number of directors from 5 to 3.

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.—The East Coast Seed Co., with \$50,000 capital stock, has been incorporated by F. A. Barrett, V. Morris, and M. L. Hall.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—The Voigt Milling Co. has added a bean department, in which to job Michigan pea beans. It is in charge of R. W. Hoey.

WELASCO, TEX.—C. H. Marshall recently acquired the interest of E. A. Wright in the Welasco Seed Co. The firm is erecting a new brick store building.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Agricultural Seed Co. has acquired the properties of the Plant Seed Co. Both firms will be operated as heretofore but under one overhead.

TOLEDO, O.—C. M. Saunders Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 to deal in seeds, etc., by C. M. Saunders, S. Fulton and H. L. Long.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—H. L. Kennedy, of the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n, Blackfoot, Ida., exhibited a display of the ass'n's products at the Wisconsin State Fair.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The United Seed Corp. recently purchased a 4-story building in this city, embracing approximately 35,000 square feet of floor space, which has rail facilities with the M. P. R. R.

MT. PLEASANT, MICH.—The Isabella County Farmers Grain Co. reports that the old beans are nearly all cleaned up and the new crop will soon start moving. It estimates damage to the new crop at 25%.

MT. VERNON, WASH.—Abling Seed Farms, Inc., is erecting a 3-story addition to its warehouse and installing new cleaning equipment which will give the plant cleaning capacity of 20,000 pounds of seed daily.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Present alfalfa prospects call for a large crop of seed, particularly in Utah and Idaho. Some apprehension is felt as to whether or not an early frost will affect the promised big yield.—Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Enterprise Seed Co. has leased the old Plansifter mill and elevator in this city and now has storage space for about 110,000 bushels of grain and seeds. It is prepared to handle all kinds of grain, seeds and feeds.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—R. C. McGill & Co. and the Sherwood Seed Co. recently became merged and now operate their wholesale seed growers businesses as Sherwood Seed Co. J. G. Lewis, F. J. Jones and M. G. Lewis, formerly with R. C. McGill & Co.; and C. F. Voorhies, H. Voorhies, and H. R. Mitchell, previously with Sherwood Seed Co., continue with the new organization.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—The best 10 ears of corn raised in Colorado will cause their owner to receive a silver loving cup at the Colorado Seed Show, Nov. 11, presented by the Denver Grain Exchange.

DES MOINES, IA.—The state crop report advises that the 1924 crop is generally inferior and old seed corn, for the 1925 planting, is expected to prove still poorer. As much seed corn as possible should be taken before the first killing frosts, and left to mature on the stalk.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A sharp decline in flaxseed values has brot prices down so that no more seed will come from Argentine before spring. During the first week of September not half of the oil mill machinery in Minneapolis was in operation, due doubtless to the heavy movement of grain delaying the movement of flaxseed.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Flax threshing is under way and the yields show considerable variation, says the Sept. 3 crop report of the Van Dusen Harrington Co. Weedy fields are giving 5 to 8 bushels to the acre and clean ground is running as high as 20 bushels to the acre. Some fields in the north are slightly affected by early frosts, but the amount is small.

GROWERS who are prone to find fault with the seed supplied to them by the dealers with the allegation that they are getting poorer stands than in former years should be reminded that poor farming practice mines out of the soil the mineral and other components needed by clover as well as any other crop. If good seed fails to give a good catch of clover it is time to study the soil's need of lime.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Decreases in the areas under seed cultivation this year, as compared with last year and 1919, when seed cultivation was at its peak, are apparent, according to an investigation made by the Statistical Department. The greatest decreases have been made in areas devoted to root crop seed. Field grass seed decreases are listed as red clover, 17%; lucerne, 55%; mixed leguminous seeds and ordinary grass, 39%.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover continues to show strength, ruling strong and higher again this week, all futures reaching new high levels. Crop reports stating that clover is not filling as it should; also excessive rains brought out a large amount of buying, and this together with short covering and light offerings caused the sharp advance. There was some profit taking on the scale up, but offerings were readily absorbed. France continues to report unfavorable crop conditions. Do present prices largely discount crop damage and shortage in acreage? Market apt to be more two-sided in the future. Hedging sales against new crop will probably increase. Fresh investment demand will be needed to offset them.—Southworth & Co.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed has moved within a narrow range this week. Buying has been scattered. Bad spots always talk the loudest. Foreign crop conditions will be a big factor. Present prices will attract their surplus. Can present prices hold when hedging pressure appears? Recent bulges have eliminated a large part of the short interest. Carry-over from last year must find a consumptive demand. Last season buyers were slow to take hold in the spring around \$11.00. Would be careful in buying clover on bulges. Wait for reactions which will come from time to time. Timothy market faded away under pressure of hedging sales. Speculative demand has been limited. Country has been offering freely, but are not satisfied with present prices. Farmers are having some trouble in disposing of sweet clover at satisfactory prices. North Dakota has been offering us sweet clover and New Mexico has offered alfalfa. Prices of red clover and timothy will reflect the free offerings of seeds used as substitutes the past few years.—C. A. King & Co.

Dust Explosion and Fire Destroys Milwaukee Feed Milling Plant.

While ground grain was being elevated by a leg in the horse and dairy feed building an explosion occurred in the leg, on the 7th floor, followed immediately by fire that spread and destroyed the plant of the Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., at Milwaukee, Wis., at 9 a. m., Sept. 2.

The main building was 7 stories high, and from this the fire spread to the 6-story corn mill and to tanks containing 60,000 gallons of corn oil, making a hot fire that was not under control until 3 p. m. Ninety minutes after the fire started the boilers exploded. The 350 employees escaped injury, except Michael Limisek who was seriously burned.

The corn mill caught fire after the boiler explosion, which toppled over a 75-ft. chimney, and the mill collapsed at 12:30.

Limisek, who was at work on the 7th floor where the explosion occurred, was so seriously burned he could give no account of the cause. After the first detonation there was a second explosion.

Two 3-story buildings were burned and a number of cylindrical grain bins containing corn are said to have collapsed.

As the inventory was about the highest on record the loss is \$1,500,000, mostly covered by insurance. Pres. Chas. A. Krause of the company returned late the same day from a 3 months' tour of Europe, to find his plant a chaotic ruin. He thinks the fire started lower down and worked upward in the elevator leg to cause the explosion. He will rebuild on the same site.

Objections to Government Ownership of Carriers.

Total taxes paid in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, were \$7,061,000,000. Public ownership of the railroads, says G. Franklin Ream, sec'y of the American Economic Institute, would produce an annual deficit of \$4,011,812,145—more than half the present tax bill. The country's railroad property is now worth \$22,350,000,000. It cannot be confiscated, but must be bot and paid for. Sufficient funds to make the purchase are not possessed by the treasury. Bonds would have to be issued. These, if sold at 5%, would increase the country's interest bill by \$1,117,500,000. Assuming they could be retired in 20 years, the sinking fund needed would take an additional \$1,000,000,000 annually. Keeping the railway system efficient and providing for extension would require another annual sum of at least \$500,000,000. Under private control the railroads pay the government annual taxes approximating \$325,000,000. Under government control they would pay no taxes, for the government cannot tax itself and the \$325,000,000 would be shifted to the people's pocket-book. In giving out this data, Mr. Ream adds:

If we are to judge the future by the past there will be demands for increase of wages. Under government ownership business judgment will likely give place to political pressure so that these demands will be granted. Even if these increases are no more than 10 per cent it will mean an additional annual cost of \$30,430,000.

The actual operating expenses of the roads today are \$4,943,928,145 per year. They are today being run more economically than when under government control, with 200,000 less employees and are carrying more goods.

There would be only one source of revenue

to meet the expenses—railroad rates for freight and passengers. Today's business is getting \$6,357,000,000 for the railroads; but those who advocate government ownership insist as a part of their plan that passenger rates be reduced to a cent and a half a mile and that freight rates be reduced by 40 per cent. At present volume, if these pledges are carried out the railroad income will be cut \$2,422,954,000.

Balancing these items will create a deficit of \$4,011,812,145. There is but one source from which to draw funds to meet the loss, and that source is the American business man and farmer, who is already burdened to the limit with taxes.

Burning of Exchange Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y.

Fire starting in the cupola and said to have been accompanied by an explosion of dust destroyed the Exchange Elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., shortly after noon Sept. 8.

The twelve men in the house at the time escaped, the three men in the cupola nearest the fire sliding down the belt in the marine tower. When the fire department arrived the entire cupola was in flames, and as the building was 180 ft. high the streams of water had no effect, nothing but a heap of embers remaining at 4 p. m. The house contained 100,000 bus. of grain. Three grain storage tanks, empty, at the north side of the elevator remained standing. The loss on the building is estimated at \$65,000 to \$100,000.

The Exchange was one of the four wooden elevators at Buffalo, the others being the Evans, Marine and Export. The destroyed Exchange Elevator was built in 1890. The first Exchange Elevator which occupied the same site, had been built in 1860 and was destroyed in a spectacular fire in 1889.



Fifteen Minutes After First Explosion; and Before This Part of Krause Milling Co.'s Plant at Milwaukee Collapsed Sept. 2, 1924. [See facing page.]

Portland and Puget Sound Controversy Still Hot.

The Columbia basin rate case gives promise of either the establishment of equal grain rates to Puget Sound and Portland, from all parts of eastern Washington, or a sharp fight by Puget Sound for a differential on grain from points north of the Snake river. The Seattle Chamber of Commerce, Seattle Port Commission, and Tacoma Chamber of Commerce have submitted briefs alleging the Interstate Commerce Commission had erroneous information when the original Columbia basin differential was given Portland, and contending the distances over which the controversy is held, actually favor Puget Sound by 3 miles instead of Portland by 24 miles.

The Puget Sound interests depend upon an elaborate analysis of grain shipments from the extensive territory between the Snake River and Spokane, prepared by A. A. Lewis, former member of the Public Service Commission, and introduced at Walla Walla, to prove their contention.

Blanketing of the entire eastern Washington territory as between Portland and Puget Sound is likewise considered advisable due to the shorter mileage to Puget Sound made possible thru the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. Co.'s route and the saving in cost of transportation made possible by Milwaukee electrification.

Should the Interstate Commerce Commission refuse to re-establish the old parity of rates, the State Department of Public Works will doubtless take up the Milwaukee gateway cases. These are expected to give Puget Sound ports preferential rates on grain from north of the Snake river, corresponding to the Portland differential on shipments from the southern territory.

Rules Against Dumping of Bran.

A case of suspected dumping of Canadian bran has caused Ass't Sec'y of the Treasury McKenzie Moss, in charge of customs, to deliver a ruling which he addressed to the Collector of Customs, at St. Albans, Vt. This, in part, follows:

The Department (Treasury) refers to a notice of suspected dumping dated Oct. 11, 1922, issued by the appraising officer at Newport in your district covering a shipment of wheat bran imported by the Charles M. Cox Co., of Boston, under entry No. K-229, of Sept. 5, 1922.

It appears that the purchase price of the merchandise as defined in Section 203 of the Anti-dumping law was \$15.80 per ton, whereas the foreign market value on the date of purchase was \$21.50 per ton. A report has now been received from the Customs Information Exchange, from which it appears that the difference between the purchase price and the foreign market value may have been due to some extent to the difference in the usual wholesale quantities of the merchandise when sold for home consumption and when sold for exportation to the United States, and that the shipment in question was sold at a price f. o. b. point of delivery which is comparable to the price of other shipments sold in the same way.

It also appears that the merchandise is usually shipped to the United States on a "milling in transit" rate which has the effect of making the amount paid for freight from Montreal to New England points much less than the "straight rate." In this case the "straight" rate was used so that when the amount of freight was deducted it made the net price of the bran correspondingly low. It further appears from the report that the delivered price of the shipment in question was only slightly less than the domestic price of such merchandise at the time of shipment, and that the Washburn-Crosby Co., of Buffalo, which is the principal factor in the New England bran trade, stated that the variation of a dollar or so per ton could hardly be considered injurious. It further appears from the report that during the 10 days following the date of purchase of the said shipment the foreign market value of bran declined \$4 per net ton.

Under the circumstances the Department does not feel justified in issuing a finding of dump-

ing, and appraisement reports covering such merchandise need no longer be withheld.

Early Selection of Seed Corn.

Early selection of seed corn, asserts R. C. Thomas, associate plant pathologist of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, between the 1st and the middle of September in northern portions of the corn belt and a week to 10 days earlier in southern parts, does much to avoid root rot infection. As corn approaches maturity its susceptibility to disease increases. Selecting the seed corn soon after the denting stage has been reached prevents root rot fungi attacking the nodes or joints of the stalk and gradually extending thru the shank to the ear which it renders unfit for seed.

Early selection necessitates drying of the seed corn with as little interruption as possible. Racks and wire frames are advantageous. The use of artificial heat is often advisable, particularly during a rainy season. Preserving the corn from freezing temperatures is the best possible insurance for a high percentage of germination in the spring.

Port Differential Hearing Postponed.

The United States Shipping Board has postponed the hearing on the port differential problem affecting Atlantic and Gulf ports, from Sept. 23 to Oct. 7, due to the inability of some of the operators and shippers to be present on the earlier date.

South Atlantic and Gulf port operators protested against what they declared to be an inequitable differential now prevailing in favor of the North Atlantic ports. They petitioned the division of regulation of the Shipping Board to investigate the whole subject of differentials with a view to removing any discriminations.



Concrete Tanks in Path of Flames; Burning Buildings to Rear, of Chas. A. Krause Milling Co.'s Plant at Milwaukee, Wis. [See facing page.]

Washing Smutty Wheat.

"One-eighth of all of the wheat received on the Kansas City market during July and August was smutty," says H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n. "Data secured from the Kansas City Federal Grain Supervision for these months show that out of 32,179 carloads received 4,000 were smutty."

"The past year has been favorable for smut and serious losses are reported from all over the Southwest, says Mr. Bainer. In some sections the losses have run as high as 50 to 75 per cent of the crop. The decrease in yield represents only part of the loss as the small crop remaining sells from 2 to 15 cents a bushel below similar wheat free from smut."

The old commercial axiom that the more there is of any commodity the cheaper it is, works against sellers of smutty wheat. When the percentage of smutty is so great as it is on this crop there is too much competition among sellers, and they have to take big discounts. The Omaha market report of Sept. 2 shows one car of No. 3 mixed selling at \$1.23½ and a car of the same grade, but smutty, selling at \$1.10. The Kansas City market report for Sept. 6 shows 4 cars of No. 2 dark hard selling at \$1.24, while one car of the same grade, smutty, sold at \$1.15, another at \$1.14 and a third at \$1.10. The average of sales at Kansas City Sept. 6 were reported as \$1.14 to \$1.25 for No. 2 hard, and \$1.07 to \$1.19 for the same grade, smutty.

Wheat affected by smut is docked according to the degree of contamination. On the Pacific Coast the dockage ranges from 3-10 of 1% up to 15%, and the Oregon State Inspection Department in December 1921 issued the statement that 49% of the entire wheat crop was affected with smut ranging from ½ to 3%. And that this is a fair average of the general crop.

Kansas State Agricultural College states that injury produced by smut ranges from 1% to 20% in Kansas and that as high as 50% is not uncommon.

The average dockage of the 1920 crop was 51-10%. The heaviest on record was 38%. A fair average of these two extremes reveals the tremendous loss by the farmers.

The presence of this abundance of smutty wheat in the market is a condition that can be met by the miller who has wheat washing and scouring equipment, but it can be handled to better advantage earlier in the movement of the grain, on arrival at the terminal elevator

and before the smut has been thoroly mixed with good wheat.

The ordinary dry cleaning machinery forming the regular equipment of the grain elevator and cleaning house does not take out the smut and recourse must be had to wet washing. This again suggests to the grain dealer the difficulty of storing wheat that has been dampened by washing, without a thoro drying by artificial heat.

Heat is not needed, however, to dry wheat that has been washed, sufficiently for safe storage in the elevator or shipment to the mill. The Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier will dry the wheat without heat, and has been installed by many grain dealers in the larger terminal houses. Besides the smut spores this machine washes off the nematode gall dust and other foreign dirt. Washing with this machine does not injure the germ of seed wheat, which is freed of bunt or stinking smut, black stem or orange leaf rust, scab and other infectious diseases.

A stream of water flows down inclined baffles in a chamber of the machine together with a stream of wheat dropping from above, each kernel getting a thoro wetting on the crease, beard and germ as the berry turns over and over. The quantity of water used is regulated by a valve. From the baffles the water and wheat pass directly into the first section of the cylinder. Here the massive beaters whip, lash, wash, rub, and scour each berry, loosening every particle of foreign material, dirt, etc. When the second section is reached, the centrifugal force hurls the dirty water and filth from the wheat as a centrifugal wringer hurls the water from the clothes in a laundry.

As the wheat passes the next section in the cylinder, it is met by a fine spray of clean water which entirely envelops each berry. Should there be any filth remaining, this operation removes it in the same manner as clothes are rinsed before being sent to the wringer and drier.

The next section in the cylinder hurls the dirty water and the last vestige of filth from the wheat. When the wheat reaches the end of the cylinder, it is elevated to the second cylinder. Here the drying and tempering process begins. Air is driven into the stream of wheat by two powerful fans and a prime milling condition is established. This aerating and tempering process is difficult to explain, but as the big beaters carry the wheat from one end of the cylinder to the other, the cen-

trifugal motion, the powerful currents of air and the effects of the perforated casing, all combine to produce that most desirable condition of the wheat.

Usually one to three gallons of water will clean the dirtiest wheat. It is immaterial whether the water be hard or soft, mineral or alkaline. The power required is light. The Wolf-Dawson Wheat Washer and Drier requires no supplementary machinery. It needs no costly drying columns, no high elevation of grain, no heat, and there are no steam pipes to freeze.

The cost of washing the dirtiest wheat does not exceed one-half cent per bushel—and this includes water, waste, power and attention. The amount of water varies with the degree of moisture and the amount of dirt. On this basis and considering the low dockage (51-10% on \$1.25 wheat) the profits accruing from washing wheat are nearly 6 cents per bushel. Drying the wheat after washing is included in the above cost. Readers interested in what washing will be furnished additional information regarding this machine on application to the manufacturers, the Wolf Company.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago Tribune's radio station WGN (formerly WDAP, the Chicago Board of Trade station on the Drake Hotel) now broadcasts market quotations at half-hour periods, beginning at 9:35 a. m. and closing at 1 p. m., every day the exchange is open. For one minute before the quotations are given the microphone carries the roar of the trading pit, the calls, the signals, the babel of barter.

MILLERS NATIONAL Federation meetings will be held at Buffalo Sept. 15, Lansing Sept. 16, Toledo Sept. 17, Columbus Sept. 18, and Indianapolis Sept. 30. Congressman Sydney Anderson, pres. of the Federation, will attend all the meetings.

NO WHEAT is coming into the United States from Canada, the official customs records showing no imports for the two weeks ending Aug. 30, either for consumption or bonded.

Smut in Nebraska Wheat.

Stinking smut in wheat has taken its usual toll of grain during the last season in the western two-thirds of the state, according to state agricultural college extension observers.

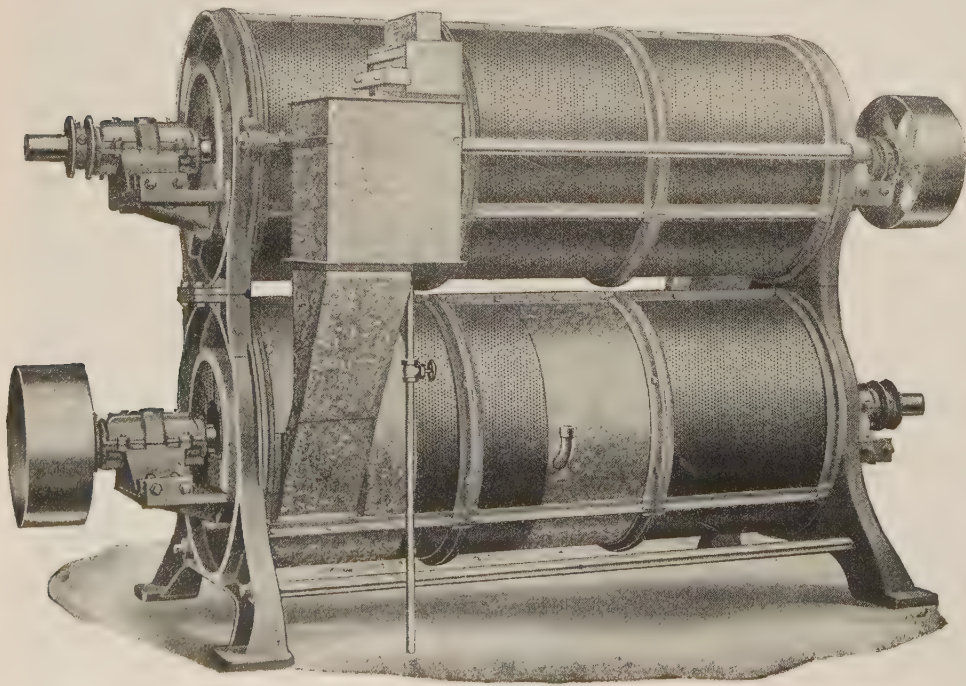
"Many fields have had their yields reduced as much as one-fourth," the report says, "and in a few cases the loss has been one-half and even three-fourths of the crop."

"In case of heavy infestations, the wheat that is produced does not sell well on the market on account of being mixed with the smut balls, which are hard to remove from the wheat. Improper treatment or no treatment at all is responsible for the loss. These losses can be eliminated by proper seed treatment, either with formaldehyde or copper carbonate dust."

Serious Losses in Wheat From Stinking Smut.

"The winter wheat territory of the Southwest has again suffered a serious loss on account of stinking smut, which has been conservatively estimated at from \$5,000,000 to \$8,000,000," says H. M. Bainer, director of The Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n. "This is an enormous loss when we stop to consider that fully 90 per cent of it could have been prevented, at slight cost, through seed treatment."

"Every wheat grower knows that stinking smut destroys the crop, often decreasing the yield from 5 to 75 per cent. The loss in yield represents only part of the damage, as the small crop remaining grades low and sells at from 2 to 15 cents a bushel below the normal price for good wheat. If smutty seed is sown, a good crop cannot be expected, no matter how well the seed bed is prepared or how favorable are the other conditions."



Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—The Niemeyer Grain Co. will rebuild the plant recently burned. Contracts will be let within the next 60 days.

CALIFORNIA

Colusa, Cal.—Mail addressed to the Colusa Grain & Milling Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Los Angeles, Cal.—Work on the warehouse of the Sunset Milling & Elvtr. Co. is progressing rapidly and is to be finished by Oct. 15.

CANADA

Point Edward, Ont.—The site, on which the Government elvtr. will be erected, has been chosen.

Winnipeg, Man.—The firm of Blackburn, Mills & Graham has been incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000.

Montreal, Que.—G. A. Beaulieu has been appointed the sole Montreal representative of the Grain Marketing Co.

Toronto, Ont.—Messrs. Chaplin Bros. & Co. Ltd. of this city and Montreal, will represent the Grain Marketing Co. in the brokerage business in Canada.

Vancouver, B. C.—The Central Mlg. Co. of Los Angeles, will erect a flour mill here to cost \$500,000. A suitable site is being located by representatives of the company at the present time, after which, construction will commence.

Morden, Man.—The Morden Flour Mills has been purchased by Howard Winkler of this city. The mills were recently equipped with electric power. Mr. Winkler has constructed a 40,000-bu. elvtr. to be run in connection with the plant.

Winnipeg, Man.—The elvtr. companies have agreed to give the wheat pools, having no elvtrs., a rate of 2½ cents a bu. on wheat going thru their elvtrs., and 5 and 6 cents for street wheat. The three wheat pools, having 86,000 members, expect to ship 100,000,000 bus. of this year's crop thru their agencies.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The Canadian Parliament recently appropriated \$150,000 for preliminary surveys and construction work on the wheat elvtr. to be built here by the Dominion Government. It is said that the total expenditure will be \$1,500,000, and the elvtr. to be built here will be the first of a unit system.

Vancouver, B. C.—It is reported that construction on the Panama Pacific Grain Terminals Ltd. elvtr., will begin next spring. It is to cost \$700,000. The Robinhood Mills Ltd. will build a dock and warehouse to cost \$250,000. The Harbor Board has let a contract for dredging east of the Lapointe pier at a cost of \$450,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—Construction of the belt gallery over No. 1 grain jetty of the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners is to proceed immediately, the contract having been let to the Northern Construction Co. Ltd. of Vancouver. This gallery, which is to be built from plans prepared by the John S. Metcalf Co. Ltd. is over a jetty 945 feet long and will be equipped with four 36 inch conveyor belts, which can load to vessels on each side of the jetty.

Vancouver, B. C.—Jas. Stuart of Fort William will be superintendent of the government elvtr. succeeding Colin McLean. K. J. Burns has succeeded R. E. Beattie as port superintendent, but Mr. Beattie remains on the harbor board. H. F. Penfold, assistant superintendent, W. R. Bierness, chief inspector and J. King superintendent of No. 3 elvtr. have also resigned.

COLORADO

Eldorado Springs, Colo.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion.

Fort Morgan, Colo.—E. Liebon, formerly with the J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. at Kansas City, is now associated with the Fort Morgan Grain & Bean Co.

Holyoke, Colo.—The W. H. Cramer Construction Co. has the contract for a modern, 15,000-bu. cribbed, iron clad, concrete hopped grain elvtr. at this place. The house will be erected for the Reimer, Smith Grain Co.

Longmont, Colo.—The Union Milling Co. is passing thru the hands of a receiver, and the plant was sold on June 27 to the bondholders, who bot to protect their interests. A few of the bondholders have formed a company, known as the Longs Peak Milling Co. and have leased the elvtr. and mill, but will not operate the mill for the present. This is the only elvtr. the new company will operate. —Longs Peak Milling Co.

Hugo, Colo.—The Hugo Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock \$25,000; incorporators P. J. Remington and Frank George. Enuf stock has been sold to buy the Hugo Farmers Union Elvtr., as soon as more stock is sold the elvtr. will be opened for business. J. E. Simmons has been appointed mgr. J. F. Barmington is pres. of the new company, Henry Hoepner is vice-pres. and Robert Meredith is sec'y-treas.

IDAHO

Jerome, Ida.—I am local mgr. for the Farmers Grain & Mlg. Co. here.—Kenneth Annett.

Ashton, Ida.—We have just purchased the grain elvtrs. of Miller Bros. Co. here and at Drummond.—Kaysville Layton Milling Co., Kaysville, Utah.

Sugar City, Ida.—I succeeded Chas. Browning as mgr. of the Inter-Ocean Elvtrs. here Aug. 1. I came here from Hill City, Ida., relieving G. M. Anderson who was sent to Teton, Ida.—A. C. Alexander.

Pocatello, Ida.—W. M. Smith is general mgr. of the Farmers Grain & Milling Co. The new company has taken over the interests of the organization at Salt Lake City, of which David Robbins was general mgr., and the Farmers Grain and Milling Co. of Filer and the elvtrs. at Buhl, Kimberly, Hansen, Hazelton and Jerome.

ILLINOIS

Scovel (Saunemin P. O.) Ill.—Harry Ross is our mgr. here.—Saunemin Elvtr. Co.

Eldorado, Ill.—The Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. is a thing of the past.—W. E. Williams.

Lanark, Ill.—Alfred Cram, who was mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, has removed to Mt. Vernon, Ia.

Champaign, Ill.—Knollenberg Mlg. Co., of Quincy, has been admitted to the membership of the Ill. Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

Clarion (Mendota P. O.) Ill.—The grain bins of the Dole elvtr. operated by Chas. E. Gallagher have been hopped.

Melvin, Ill.—The roof of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. is being repaired and painted, and the elvtr. will also be repaired.

Wrights, Ill.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been sold, but the purchaser is operating it under the same name.

Paxton, Ill.—V. L. Marks is now mgr. of our elvtr. succeeding W. H. Westbrook on Aug. 1.—Paxton Farmers Grain Co.

Rankin, Ill.—John Alexander recently took charge of the Homer Thom elvtr. here, having secured same on trade for a quarter-section of land.

Rochester, Ill.—We operate elvtrs. at Berry, Breckenridge and at this station. We bot out the Berry & Breckenridge Farmers Grain Co.—Rochester Grain Co.

Palmer, Ill.—The L. T. Jones Co., headquarters at Taylorville, sold the elvtr. here to John J. Murphey, who will operate it under the name of Murphey & Co. Elvtr.

Chester, Ill.—C. B. Cole has succeeded the late H. C. Cole as pres. of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. E. P. Bronson is vice-pres., treas. and mgr., Saxon Cole is sec'y and C. G. Randall is sales mgr.

Dekalb, Ill.—The feed mill section of Ed. Conlin's elvtr. will be closed for about a week while a new shaft is installed. One of the men accidentally dropped a wrench down the old shaft causing the damage.

Alvin, Ill.—Kent Hannah, recently leased the elvtr. formerly operated by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and later by Watson & Hannah and opened for business Aug. 1. The elvtr. belongs to C. D. Williams of Danville, who bought it at auction sale last Nov.

Jacksonville, Ill.—C. R. Lewis, prominent grain dealer of this city and Springfield, was seriously injured in an automobile accident between the two cities on Aug. 28. He is a member of the Lewis-Clary Grain Co. here, and has interests in elvtrs. thruout central Illinois.

Geneseo, Ill.—Edward Guild has not withdrawn from the firm, but was forced to give up his duties as elvtr. foreman on account of sickness and is at present in St. Luke's hospital, Davenport, Ia. He will resume his duties as soon as his health will permit.—J. J. Guild & Son.

Virden, Ill.—John Potts of Wheaton became mgr. of the Virden Grain Co. here Sept. 1, replacing Carl Bradway, who, for the past four years has been mgr. He was also associated with his father, J. W. Bradway in the management of the firm for a number of years prior to the elder Bradway's death.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Herbert Schramm has moved to the Board of Trade building.

Otto Waitzman, who has been wheat buyer for Rosenbaum Bros. for the past 20 years, has resigned.

Roland Radske, formerly associated with Rosenbaum Bros. Co. is now with the J. J. Badenoch Co.

The old Interstate Elvtr., owned by the Erie Railroad has been leased to the Norris Grain Co., who will operate it.

New members admitted to the Board of Trade Sept. 9 were Martin Lindsey, W. R. Meadows, and Lee Rosenberg.

E. Newman & Co., grain and provision commission merchants, have increased their office space in the Board of Trade building.

W. C. Weigand is now mgr. of the foreign department of Bartlett, Frazier Co. He has been writing grain market letters for many years.

The rate of interest during September for advances on Bs/L has been set by the finance com'tee of the Board of Trade at 5½% per annum.

Gray Silver, pres. of the Grain Marketing Co., and John W. Cloverdale, sec'y-treas., were recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

Board of Trade members recently elected are: Geo. J. McKerr, Wm. Stevenson, H. P. Farrell, E. P. Norman, New Orleans; W. L. Harris, New York.

Board of Trade memberships have doubled in price within the past six months. Sales were made recently at \$7,050, net to the buyer. Not so long ago they were \$6,400.

Frederick R. Mitchell, who joined the Board of Trade in 1886, and was connected with such old time firms as Lindblom & Co., and Counselman & Day, and for several years past a broker, died recently.

On Aug. 29 the members of the Board of Trade, by a vote of 470 in favor to 50 against, decided to assess all purchases and sales by members for their individual account for a new building fund, under the proposed rule now adopted, published on page 188 of Aug. 10 number.

By a vote of 671 to 4 a cotton futures market was created on the floor of this exchange Aug. 8. Recently posted rules were adopted after having been approved by the bureau of economics, dept. of agriculture. Pres. Frank L. Carey of the Board of Trade stated that the new cotton market would function under the cotton futures act and will operate in close harmony with the cotton exchanges at New York and New Orleans. Houston and Galveston will be the joint ports of delivery on Chicago contracts. "The market will have the effect of increasing public interest in cotton and thus developing a more liquid market," Pres. Carey stated. "The matter has been under discussion for some time by business leaders, and the board of trade was urged to take the initiative because of its existing market facilities," he added.

The following memberships in the Board of Trade have been posted for transfer: C. H. Casebeer, P. T. Carr, John M. Flynn, A. F. W. Walther, Robt. D. Warner, John L. Fossett, Geo. W. Eberhardt, Harry A. De Costa, Est. Oscar D. Christensen, Wm. H. Crane, Chas. A. Johnson, Wallace S. Howell, Est. I. C. Gifford, Geo. C. Stephens, Hugh N. Baird, Harold Tobey, James Caruthers, A. O. Mason, Est. J. T. Gwathmey, Est. Henry Clews, C. C. Germain, Herman C. Crabo, Jos. K. Montelius, R. J. Pendleton, James E. Edgerton, Carl Y. Sample, Frank Marshall, Laurance H. Armour; admitted to membership: Frank G. Brown, Edward Niefert, Jess Taylor, Elmer L. Luibel, Malcolm Stobie, James N. Russell, Henry W. Pletch, Ray S. Anderson, Ralph O. Harvey, Robert E. Tease, Ernest W. Badenoch, Joel Starrels, Oscar Burchett, Wm. Barrett Fitzge, Frederick Berry, Capel Tilt, James E. Skidmore, Philip G. McFadden, Horatio S. Newell, Aime F. Millet, Perry H. Kenly, William W. Adams, Albert E. Lucius, John W. Coverdale, Fred S. Holloway, Charles Varga; reinstated: Robert W. Darcy, Albert H. Stumpf; expelled: Henry S. Frazer; died: Oscar D. Christensen, Jas. A. Taylor.

INDIANA

Gas City, Ind.—The Gas City Elvtr. Co. will be dissolved.

West Lebanon, Ind.—Jones Bros. have just completed a brick cob burner in their elvtr.

Rolling Prairie, Ind.—H. C. Wolcott is sec'y-treas. and mgr. of the Rolling Prairie Grain Co.

Hartford City, Ind.—A new grinder has been installed in the plant of the Cotterman Grain & Milling Co.

Fairmount, Ind.—The flour mills and elvtr. of A. A. Ulrey & Co. have been equipped with electricity, which replaces steam.

Kingsbury, Ind.—Roy Mitchell of LaPorte has bot a half interest in the Mitchell Grain Co. J. N. Mitchell was the proprietor.

Arcadia, Ind.—I have overhauled my elvtr. on the inside, and covered outside of the main house with galvanized iron. Also, painted all the roofs.—J. G. Winders.

Evansville, Ind.—George X. Reid contemplates the purchase of some portable elvtrs. suitable for loading small grain into cars at stations where there is no loading equipment.

Kent, Ind.—A hot box somewhere in the machinery is given as the cause of a fire in the Kent Mfg. Co. plant Aug. 28. Chas. Wells and Chas. F. Renschler of this city, owners of the plant, estimated the loss at \$15,000, partially insured.

Monticello, Ind.—A bin gave way, letting 3,500 bus. of oats fall into the driveway at the Farmers' elvtr. Aug. 30. The grain poured six or eight feet high into the driveway, but was immediately shoveled into the dump. There was no other damage, outside of the collapse of the roof of the driveway.

Chalmers, Ind.—The Barr Grain Co., has let contract to the Reliance Constr. Co., for a 20,000-bus. wood iron clad elvtr. on the Monon to replace its elvtr. burned last month. It will have 2 legs with 16x7 inch buckets, 2 dumps, 9 bins, Western manlift, 1-30, 1-20, 1-10, and 1-5 h. p. Fairbanks Ball Bearing Motors, Link Belt Silent Chain Drive, 2,000 bus. Fairbanks Automatic Scales, and Western Sheller & Cleaner.

IOWA

Polk, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Co. is erecting a building at its elvtr.

Max, Ia.—Scot Jones will have charge of the elvtr. of the Iowa Grain Co. here.

Zaneta (Hudson P. O.) Ia.—J. Johnson is now mgr. of the Zaneta Grain & Lbr. Co.

Dion, Ia.—A. F. Caffery is to have charge of the Iowa Grain Co.'s elvtr. at this station.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. bot the elvtr. of the St. John Grain Co. here.

Denhart, Ia.—The roofs of Davis Bros. & Gentry's elvtr. and coal shed were recently repaired.

Kingston, Ia.—I have been transferred to Kanaranzi, Minn.—M. C. Elcan, agent Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Alvord, Ia.—Carl Hayes, former mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now mgr. of the Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Clearfield, Ia.—Lightning struck the elvtr. of the Garver Grain Co., on Aug. 19, resulting in slight damage.

Steamboat Rock, Ia.—Thieves broke into Hotger's elvtr. and took a box of cigars and a holster for a gun.

Klemme, Ia.—Rope transmission has been installed in the house of W. F. Lau by Younglove Construction Co.

Beaver, Ia.—On Aug. 8th lightning struck the radio of the Rohrer Grain Co., causing slight damage to the elvtr.

Lamoni, Ia.—We will refit and install all machinery needed to put our elvtr. in first class order.—Iowa-Missouri Grain Co.

Conrad, Ia.—The directors of the Conrad Farmers Elevator Co. are taking steps to re-finance the organization.

Williams, Ia.—C. E. Beall is putting a new fountain under his elevator and installing roller bearings, friction clutch, etc.

Mason City, Ia.—C. W. Riley, who represented the Milwaukee Grain Commission Co. here is now in Worthington, Minn.

Bondurant, Ia.—The new elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been completed and the company is ready for business.

Spencer, Ia.—The Froedert Grain & Malt-ing Co. will open offices here to buy grain. Claude B. Martin will be in charge.

Westgate, Ia.—Martin Schwartz has installed a 24-inch Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill fitted with 2 25 h. p. motors in his plant.

Lewis, Ia.—N. F. Shindley's elvtr. was damaged by fire which is said to have started from the exhaust of a gasoline engine Aug. 14.

Sully, Ia.—Our old elvtr. was taken down and is replaced by a new one, which is now ready for business.—Sully Co-op. Exchange.

Aplington, Ia.—We are going to build an annex to our elvtr. proper and we shall handle all kinds of feeds also.—H. Dreyer, Jr., Esq.

Solon, Ia.—J. J. Fiala is installing a 24-inch Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill directly connected with 2-20 h. p. motors in his plant.

Prairie City, Ia.—The Prairie City Roller Mills is installing a 24-inch Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill and making other improvements.

Durant, Ia.—During a recent windstorm part of the roof of a mill owned by the Durant Roller Mills, was blown off. The damage was slight.

Paton, Ia.—L. W. Sill is mgr. of the Clark Brown Grain Co. and Carl I. Elmore succeeded S. E. Conant as assistant mgr.—Clark Brown Grain Co.

Early, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. bot and is operating the G. R. Spurgeon elvtr. here. I was mgr. for the Spurgeon Co. and am now mgr. for Quaker Oats.—Fred Scott.

Rembrandt, Ia.—Ole Warren is now mgr. of the Spencer Grain Co. He succeeds Fred Hassman. The company has just installed a truck and wagon dump and a Fairbanks scale.

Ulmer, Ia.—Meyer Bros. recently bot the elvtr. formerly owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. A. H. Meyer is operating the elvtr. until someone else is secured to operate it for them.

Panora, Ia.—We are overhauling the coal sheds and elvtr. which we bot of the Armour Grain Co. last fall and are tearing down the old corn cribs we bot of them.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Ireton, Ia.—In some manner the belt in the Taylor Grain Co. elvtr. stuck, and because the motor kept on running, was ignited. The blaze was extinguished without the aid of the fire dept.

Washta, Ia.—I have sold my elvtr. to the Fields Webster Elvtr. Co. of Sioux City and gave possession Aug. 16. Am quitting after more than 23 years in the business.—J. K. McGonagle.

Palmgrove, Ia.—We have a post office here now and the name has been changed from Crooks to Palmgrove. Our mail formerly came by way of Burnside.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Crooks.

Hartley, Ia.—The business and property of the Independent Grain Co. has been sold to the Iowa Grain Co. The head office is here and M. Strom remains as mgr. The Independent Grain Co. operated elvtrs. at Max, Dion, and here.

Davenport, Ia.—The Western Flour Mills have leased the Merchants Elvtr. in West Davenport. This added to their present storage capacity, will give them a combined capacity of 1,100,000 bus. H. E. McCord has been head of the Merchants Elvtr.

Stonega, (Webster City P. O.) Ia.—D. M. Basler, formerly mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Yetter is now mgr. of the Home Elvtr. Co. here and in addition is depot agent for the Illinois Central and mgr. of the Stonega Shipping Ass'n.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—Geo. Christianson, who has been in the grain business here for several years, has opened a brokerage office in the Snell building buying for all markets on a strictly brokerage basis. Mr. Christianson has been in the grain business for the past 20 years and is well posted in the handling of grain and has a wide acquaintance in the grain trade of this territory and in the terminal markets.

Hanford, (Mason City, p. o.), Ia.—Rankin & Clarke of Rockwell, have leased and will operate the Hanford Elvtr., owned by the Independent Grain & Lmbr. Co. They will continue to handle grain, coal, flour, and feed. They will continue operating their house at Rockwell.

Whittemore, Ia.—A new dump was recently installed at the Whittemore Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. While dumping a wagon for a farmer the wrong dump was used and the team was lifted up with the wagon. One of the horses was drawn into the pit and with much effort was gotten out with the aid of block and tackle.

Haverhill, Ia.—The firm name for the present is Wm. F. Stalzer. We are trying to reorganize a new farmers company. Arthur Lolwing will continue as mgr. I bot the plant of the Haverhill Co-op. Exchange for the purpose of reorganizing and have no intention of entering the business myself.—Wm. F. Stalzer.

Des Moines, Ia.—Harper & Son opened offices in the Equitable building Aug. 22. Thompson & McKinnon of New York & Chicago will be their correspondents handling stocks and futures and Shaffer & Stream of Chicago will handle the cash business. The Milwaukee business will be conducted by J. M. Riebs & Co.

Mason City, Ia.—We have taken over the entire Hubbard Grain Co.'s line of elvtrs. situated at Sexton, Duncan, Titonka, Crystal Lake, Hayfield, Miller, and Rudd. Headquarters will be maintained here. (The firm was recently incorporated for \$100,000 by Frank A. Cooley and Lowell Hoit).—Frank A. Cooley, mgr. North Iowa Grain Co.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—E. L. Dwyer, who was office mgr. for the Beach-Wickham Grain Co. for several years, has opened an office in the Snell building and is buying grain on a strictly brokerage business for all markets. Mr. Dwyer, who was formerly a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and was associated with Bennett & Co. for several years, is well posted in the handling of cash grain.

Alvord, Ia.—The Younglove Construction Co. has just closed contract with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. for a new modern elvtr. of crib construction with concrete foundation. The building is to be covered with galvanized iron and the pit is to be of concrete, reinforced and waterproofed. Equipment is to include a 20 h. p. engine, vacuum feed, one 10 ton 18x8 Fairbanks Dump Scale, Richardson Automatic scale, dump, manlift, rope transmission, and two stands of legs. The old house burned July 4.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—J. H. and C. F. Lutes have filed a suit against the Northwestern Railroad Co., alleging that their elvtr. building was damaged by the elevation of the tracks beside it. The damage done is estimated at \$10,000. They claim the ground surface has been changed so that the water from the nearby buildings and lots now flows toward the elvtr. and into the basement, rusting the machinery, making it unfit for storage purposes. The Lutes hold that the building is valuable but will continue to deteriorate.

KANSAS

Herndon, Kan.—C. P. Runyan is mgr. of the Herndon Grain Ass'n.

Atchison, Kan.—The plant of the Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. here may be enlarged.

Grainfield, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. has installed a motor.—Kansas Flour Mills Co.

Columbus, Kan.—The Cravens Elvtr. & Supply Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000.

Holyrood, Kan.—The Park Grain Co. of Miltonvale bot the property of the old Holyrood Mill & Elvtr. Co. and after making repairs will start buying grain.

Oberlin, Kan.—The Lohoefer Grain Co. purchased the elvtr. of the Moser-Larrick Grain Co.

Herndon, Kan.—The Beaver Valley Roller Mills Co. and their elvtr. are managed by Carl Friedemann.

Mullinville, Kan.—Fire from unknown cause did severe damage to stock in an elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mills on Aug. 24.

Clay Center, Kan.—G. P. Randall, who has been associated with the Snell Mill & Grain Co. for 25 years, died recently.

Lebo, Kan.—Mail addressed to J. L. Jones, who was mgr. and buyer for the Lebo Grain & Elvtr. Co., has been returned.

Thayer, Kan.—Owen H. McNulty, who was treas. and general mgr. of the Thayer Grain Co. for many years, died recently.

Lorraine, Kan.—We did not build a new elvtr., only a grain office to replace the one burned in July.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Abilene, Kan.—It was erroneously reported the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. had been burglarized and the mgr.'s automobile stolen.

Halsted, Kan.—The name of the Halsted Milling & Elvtr. Co. has not been changed since taken over by the Midland Flour Co.

Wilson, Kan.—The A. J. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here is again in operation after having been closed for some time. E. G. Powell is mgr.

Rosedale, Kan.—The proposed plant of the Rosedale Milling Co. will be of reinforced concrete and of 1,000 bbls. daily capacity, half of which will be wheat flour and half corn products.

Ensign, Kan.—Lightning did not damage our elvtr. as reported, however, we had a fire in the cupola, which was caused from a hot bearing, but we managed to extinguish it by hard work.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Greensburg, Kan.—I have taken the elvtr. formerly owned and operated by the Greensburg Grain Co., and will run it as the Robert Bailey Grain Co. I built this elvtr. and sold it more than 10 years ago.—Robert Bailey.

Dighton, Kan.—While playing at the elvtr. of Moses Bros. Mills, the six-year-old son of W. F. Wickham, buyer, fell into the grain, which was being taken from the elvtr., and when found forty minutes later was suffocated.

Marquette, Kan.—Henning Dahlberg is in charge of the mechanical side of the elvtr. only. The management is in charge of our general mgr., Gilbert C. Nordstrom, who handles all sales of grain.—Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co.

Highland, Kan.—B. D. Allen recently bot the Aunt Jemima Flour Mills Co.'s elvtrs. at Marcell, Ratcliff and this city. They will be operated under the name of B. D. Allen Elvtrs. W. V. Pierson will continue as mgr. assisted by Jacob Shafer.

Formosa, Kan.—During a destructive hail storm Aug. 12, my house was struck by lightning and several studdings and some siding in the cupola was splintered. No fire resulted. Two sides of the house are iron clad but the lightning did not get that low. We have the usual fire preventives, but as it happened at night, a fire could easily have got beyond control before discovered. I am a great believer in lightning rods, and have for years intended to rod my two houses, but have neglected the matter.—J. Jacobson.

KENTUCKY

Hopkinsville, Ky.—The Cate Mlg. Co. has been taken over by a new management under the name of J. H. Cate & Sons Co.

Louisville, Ky.—Mary Kerr Callahan, widow of the late Jas. Callahan, founder of the grain and flour house of Callahan & Sons, died at her home in Mockingbird Valley Aug. 25. Four sons, who are officers of the company, survive.

Bowling Green, Ky.—L. A. Collins, of Lebanon, Ky., recently purchased the Park City Roller Mills, and took charge Sept. 1. The mill is the largest of three in this city.

MARYLAND

Chestertown, Md.—P. Medford Brooks, proprietor of Radcliffe Mills, will build a large grain elvtr. here.

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. M. Super, who had been associated with the grain elvtr. department of the Pennsylvania railroad for 40 years, died Aug. 23. He retired six months ago.

MICHIGAN

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—Grant H. Slocum, organizer of the Ancient Order of Gleaners, died recently.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The addition which we are making to our plant will be used mainly for warehouse purposes and the manufacture of pancake flour. Our office will also be located in the new addition.—Harris Milling Co.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.—The Isabelle County Farm Bureau is building a 30x120 ft. warehouse to be equipped with up-to-date machinery for cleaning and loading beans. It will be known under this name rather than that of the Mt. Pleasant Co-op. Co.

Hemans, Mich.—Farmers in this vicinity recently bot the property of the Hemans Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The company has been in the hands of a receiver. The new firm will be known as the Hemans Grain Co. It is reported that the elvtr. will be rented.

Marine City, Mich.—Since the recent increase of capitalization by the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., the board of directors has been considering a number of different phases of building and equipping the old structure with new machinery and working facilities.—Albert Thomas, mgr.

Birch Run, Mich.—Fire, of undetermined origin, destroyed the large hay sheds of the Charles Wolohan Co. on the afternoon of the 20th of August. The entire village was threatened for a time, especially the large grain elvtr. of the Wolohan Co. Loss, \$10,000; \$7,000 insurance.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—Chester Blakely has been appointed mgr. for the Bad Axe Grain Co. This company bot the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently. Repairs now being made on the elvtr. are to cost between \$4,000 and \$5,000. One bean picker has been installed and two more will soon be. Another main leg will be built in the elvtr., more storage bins will be added and a concrete foundation will be laid.

MINNESOTA

Farwell, Minn.—Ed. Homsted is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Climax, Minn.—John Aas is now in charge of the Equity Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Richville, Minn.—I have leased the house from the Atlantic Elvtr. Co.—F. E. Kaiser.

Ortonville, Minn.—Lightning did slight damage to the Ortonville Elvtr. and Mlg. Co., on Aug. 21.

Belview, Minn.—T. J. Tradewell is mgr. for the Pacific Grain Co., formerly the Pacific Elvtr. Co.

Delano, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will dissolve and go out of business.—Wm. P. Moran, mgr.

Worthington, Minn.—I am operating the grain office for H. E. Vickerman of Winnebago, Minn.—C. W. Riley.

March (Warren, p. o.), Minn.—I have taken charge of the March Farmers Elvtr. Co. elvtr. here. I was formerly with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Emerado, No. Dak.—A. H. Nystrom.

Fertile, Minn.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co. is installing an electr motor in its elvtr.—Joseph Melaas, agent.

Greenland (Elsyan P. O.) Minn.—F. W. Fischer is agent of the Commander Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Kanaranzi, Minn.—I have been transferred here from Kingston, Ia.—M. C. Elcan, agent Davenport Elvtr. Co.

Royalton, Minn.—B. W. Rantz, who resigned as mgr. of Powers Elvtr. Co., will be succeeded by M. M. Sauer.

Russell, Minn.—The New London Milling Co. has closed its elvtr. here. Lack of patronage is given as the cause.

Gilfillan, Minn.—Chas. O. Gilfillan has added a new roof, legs and a boot tank to his elvtr. T. E. Ibberson had the contract.

Sanborn, Minn.—A slight damage loss was sustained on Aug. 18 when lightning struck the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Hitterdal, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Equity Farmers Grain Co. is again open, after having been closed for a month undergoing repairs.

Duluth, Minn.—J. N. McKindley, a veteran grain man of this city, has become local representative of the No. Dak. Grain Growers Ass'n.

Sleepy Eye, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will install a Carter-Mayhew Disc Cleaner and a cob crusher and will paint the roof of the coal elvtr.

Pipestone, Minn.—M. O. Pederson and M. Anderson recently bot the Tobias elvtr. and are operating it under the name of the Pipestone Grain Co.

Rush City, Minn.—The old Dieffenbach-Prina Milling Co.'s mill is still lying idle, tho I understand certain parties are trying to lease same.—G. A. Brown.

St. Paul, Minn.—We have reopened all of our elvtrs. and will keep them open until further notice.—Richard A. D. Lee, for the receivers, Equity Co-operative Exchange.

Argyle, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is now reorganized by the same stockholders and is doing business as usual. The management only was changed.—Argyle Farmers Grain Co.

Duluth, Minn.—Newly elected members to the Duluth Board of Trade are J. N. McKindley, E. J. Wenzel, Harley L. Flood. Memberships posted for transfer; W. C. Ginther, A. B. Starkey, D. W. Frick.

Zumbrota, Minn.—The new organization took over the elvtr. and coal sheds of the Zumbrota Farmers Mercantile & Elvtr. Co. The name of the new firm is the Farmers Coal & Grain Co.—N. P. Nesseth, mgr.

Amiret, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has enlarged its office building, installed a 10-ton Howe Scale and made general repairs.—T. E. Ibberson did the work. The old Bingham Bros.' elvtr. was purchased by them Aug. 19.

Henning, Minn.—The A. M. Nelson Elvtr. which was purchased recently by Benson-Quinn Co. of Minneapolis, will be known as the Henning Grain Co. The house has a capacity of 18,000 bus. I will be agent for them.—R. B. Rolandson.

Airlie, Minn.—A terrific storm recently struck this town and mowed a path thru it about 60 feet wide, destroying everything that came in its way. The new house of John C. Huemoller, mgr. of the Airlie Elvtr. Co., and other buildings on his property were totally wrecked.

Lake City, Minn.—T. F. Norton has bot the Lakeside Flour Mills erected 4 years ago at a cost of \$28,000. Mr. Norton will continue with the Hunting Elvtr. Co. for some time while his mill is undergoing some changes. Harry Beck has bot the Julius H. Isensee Elvtr. here and is putting it in order preparatory to operation.—Hunting Elvtr. Co., T. F. Norton, mgr.

Warren, Minn.—The Crookston Milling Co. has leased the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. O. B. Tausan, who has had charge of the March Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been engaged as buyer. The Farmers Co. will continue in the flour, feed and seed business.

Ihlen, Minn.—The report that a Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been organized here is not correct. There has been a co-operative elvtr. here since 1904 and there is no talk of forming another company. Our elvtr. was struck by lightning on Aug. 18, with slight damage.—Farmers Co-op. Stock Co.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

John T. Culhane, of Duluth, has purchased a membership in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Central Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$750,000 by J. B. Gilfillan, Jr., et al.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. C. Whalen, one of the best known grain men of the Minneapolis market, is now associated with the Stühr-Seidl Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Geo. Anderson of the Union Terminal Elvtr. Co. died recently. Mr. Anderson was connected with the grain business here for 30 years.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northern States Power Co. recently bot the Cataract Mill, the oldest flour mill in this city, from the receivers of the Barber Milling Co. for \$72,500.

J. R. McCabe, who has been flour trader for the McCabe Bros. Co. at Duluth for several years, has come to this city, where he will be connected with the Pacific Grain Co.; the McCabe Co. took over the Pacific Elvtr. Co.'s line of elvtrs. The new company has been incorporated at Minneapolis for \$200,000 by Ben C. McCabe and others.

Two 7-story elvtrs. and a large warehouse of the Twin City Trading Co.'s plant here were razed by a spectacular half-million dollar blaze that started on Aug. 26. A number of other buildings were damaged by the heat, and water which the firemen kept playing on the conflagration. Much valuable machinery, grain, and seeds, were lost. Sparks in defective electric wiring started the blaze on the second floor of one of the elevators. It was discovered by the plant watchman about 7 p. m., but it was in such a position that he could not put it out. An alarm was immediately turned in. At no time during the ensuing conflagration did dust explosions occur. Numerous railroad tracks caused the fire engine companies considerable difficulty in approaching the plant. A scarcity of fire hydrants added to their troubles. Hose lines were stretched 6 blocks in some instances. Within 30 minutes after the blaze had started the frame and sheet-metal warehouse was a raging furnace with flames leaping thru the windows and roof. The buildings which burned to the ground contained many expensive seed-cleaning machines and large quantities of seeds and grain. More was destroyed by smoke and water in an adjoining packing house, besides many tons of chicken and stock feed, stored in nearby sheds and other structures. Officials of the firm, however, say it might have been worse had the fire occurred later in the season when the new stock of seeds started to move. As it is they are prepared to handle most of the orders from the Chicago plant. The entire loss was covered by insurance and the plant will be rebuilt as quickly as possible. The Albert Dickinson Co. owned controlling interest in the Twin City Trading Co.

MISSOURI

Glasgow, Mo.—Don S. Price is now sole owner of the property of the Glasgow Milling Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—Stephen J. Spain, formerly registered as representing Rosenbaum Grain Corp., as a member of the Merchants Exchange, now is registered as asst. treas. of the Grain Marketing Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Overland Grain Co. has leased storage space in the Koehler Flour Mills Co.'s elvtr.

Hartsburg, Mo.—William Niemann, 72, of Busch & Niemann, died recently from a heart attack. He is survived by his wife and four children.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. B. Anderson, member of the Merchants Exchange for more than 50 years and at one time pres. of the Nanson Commission Co., died recently.

Clinton, Mo.—We are building a concrete block warehouse 36x40 with a basement and upper floor, and installing a grinder in our old elvtr.—Keyes Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Ewing, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Exchange Co.'s new house, to replace the one that burned recently, is being erected rapidly and will soon be ready for use.—J. L. Howe, mgr.

Kansas City, Mo.—Theodore F. Ismert, pres. and general mgr. of the Ismert-Hinckle Mlg. Co. here, died at his home Sept. 4. Thruout the past year Mr. Ismert has not been in the best of health, however his condition was not considered serious until a few months before his death.

St. Louis, Mo.—Applications for membership in the Merchants Exchange, on transfer of certificate, have been posted by: Embury E. Anderson from John H. Herron, L. P. Cook from H. Linton Reber, K. R. Froedtert from G. A. Chapman, Roy J. Railsback from G. J. Railsback, and Roland L. Coomber from Hugh L. Claiborne.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—Fire starting at 1 a. m. Aug. 23 destroyed the mill of the Holland-O'Neal Milling Co. and its contents. The grain elvtrs., concrete tempering bins, warehouses and contents were unharmed due to the fire doors and fire walls which were said to have confined the blaze to the mill building. Another mill will take care of the trade until a new one is built.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Nelson Grain & Milling Co. has been reorganized and Wyan Nelson has accepted the real estate of the company for the purchase price of his stock. Mr. Nelson surrendered the operating control of the company when he sold a portion of his stock some time ago. He leased the property to the company for five years. The property taken over is valued at \$65,000.

Maysville, Mo.—The old Maysville Roller Mills, which were bot some time ago by a number of men from St. Joseph who are connected with the Missouri Livestock Commission Co., are being completely remodeled. The flour milling machinery has been taken out and the space will be used for grain bins. A tower is being built on top of the building for elevating machinery and when all the changes are made the plant will be converted into an up-to-date grain elvtr. The Rock Island R. R. will build a side track to the elvtr. Claude Gilbert is resident mgr.—P. J. P.

MONTANA

Raynesford, Mont.—We bot the plant of the McCaull-Webster Co. here.—Judith Milling Co.

Buffalo, Mont.—We are installing a cleaner of 800-bu. capacity.—Equity Co-op. Ass'n of Buffalo.

Cascade, Mont.—Lightning struck Elvtr. "B" of the Cascade Milling & Elvtr. Co. Aug. 15 and damaged it slightly.

Bainville, Mont.—Repairs on our elvtr. have been made and we are now ready for the new crop.—Fairview Mill Co.

Laurel, Mont.—The J. W. Denio Milling Co.'s elvtr., which has been closed during the early summer months, has reopened.

Belgrade, Mont.—C. W. Sweet, formerly mgr. of the Bozeman mills of the Montana Flour Mills Co., is now mgr. of the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. here. He succeeds W. E. Parsons.

Glendive, Mont.—The mill and elvtr. formerly known as the Glendive Milling Co. have been opened by the Farmers Grain Co. J. P. Jentges is in charge.

Toston, Mont.—Straus & Co., of New York, have purchased the Toston elvtr. formerly owned by the Park County Mlg. Co. of Livingston. E. E. Parker will continue to have charge under the new management.

Forsyth, Mont.—Work on the Rosebud Merc. elvtr. has been rushed through so rapidly that the house was able to receive grain on Aug. 20. The new elvtr. with a capacity of 15,000 bus. replaces the building destroyed by fire Jan., 1923. It was erected on the same site by T. E. Ibberson. Joseph Muggli is in charge.

NEBRASKA

Stratton, Neb.—F. C. Krotter Co. is building a new elvtr.

Emerson, Neb.—We bot the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr.—Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.

Max, Neb.—F. C. Krotter Co. is building a new elvtr. here.—Farmers Co-op. Co., Stratton, Neb.

Tekamah, Neb.—Audrey Russell has succeeded Mr. Lee as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Fremont, Neb.—The mill of the Fremont Milling Co. was not taken over by the business men as was rumored they might.

North Bend, Neb.—Fire broke out in a wheat scouter in the mill of the North Bend Mlg. Co. on Aug. 29, and a small loss resulted.

Sawyer (Fairmount P. O.) Neb.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Nye-Schneider Jenks Co. has been returned marked "Out of business."

Brady Island (Brady P. O.) Neb.—The Leflang Grain Co. of Kearney has leased the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n's elvtr. W. H. Wafer, mgr.

Yanka (Brainard P. O.) Neb.—We have installed a new 10 h. p. engine in our elvtr. The windstorm damaged our west elvtr.—Farmers Grain Co.

Orleans, Neb.—We are operating under the same name—Orleans Mlg. & Elvtr. Co. We have just installed a 70-h. p. oil engine. H. C. Smith is owner and mgr.—Geo. Littrell.

Norfolk, Neb.—The Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, Chas. S. Bridge, Chas. A. Bridge and Winthrop Lane.

Tobias, Neb.—E. S. Welch has not purchased the H. G. Otto elvtr. as reported, but is operating same on tonnage rent basis only. Mr. Otto will operate the elvtr. about Jan. 1, 1925.

Lyons, Neb.—I have leased the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elvtr. for this year, and at this time have U. G. Brink in charge for me. I manage and direct the business.—J. E. Jenkins.

Grafton, Neb.—I have bought the Albers Comm. Co.'s elvtr. here and will take possession as soon as my successor takes charge at Holdrege.—V. C. Wilson, mgr., Holdrege Eq. Exch.

Omaha, Neb.—The Grain Marketing Co. will maintain the same office, which has been used by the Armour Grain Co. J. E. O'Brien, mgr. for Armour, will continue as mgr. for the Grain Marketing Co.

Brule, Neb.—The elvtr. of the old Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. here has just been overhauled for their successors, the Leflang Grain Co., by the W. H. Cramer Constr. Co. A truck dump was also installed.

Superior, Neb.—The Superior Elvtr. Co., recently incorporated, is now owner of the property formerly owned by the Superior Terminal Elvtr. Co. The new company is not in the grain business at this time.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Frank Hildin, an employee of the Duff Grain Co. has been missing for some time. He had been working unusually hard and it is probable that he became mentally deranged.—P. J. P.

Fremont, Neb.—The business men are attempting to organize under the name of the Fremont Grain & Lumber Co., for the purpose of taking over this branch of the Nye-Schneider Jenks Co. The capital stock will be \$200,000.

Fremont, Neb.—Frank Fowler, former president and general mgr. of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co., is being sued to account for \$270,000 worth of assets he is charged with having taken out of the company after it is alleged to have become financially embarrassed, in an action by the company which started at Omaha on Aug. 21. Holding 2,707 shares of the company's stock and knowing that the value was rapidly declining, Fowler turned this stock back to the company and took out assets worth \$270,000, the company is alleging. "Acts of Frank Fowler while president of the Nye-Schneider-Fowler Co. will be shown to be above criticism from both moral and financial standpoints, when we present our overwhelming fund of evidence next week," said the counsel for the grain man recently. "The board of directors approved every act of his."

NEW ENGLAND

Richmond, Vt.—Mail addressed to F. W. Shepardson, mgr. of the Richmond Grain Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The Chesapeake Export Co. is being absorbed into the Grain Marketing Co.

NORTH DAKOTA

Riga, N. D.—The Lippman Elvtr. Co. of Granville has rented an elvtr. here.

Bentley, N. D.—H. J. Greve of Southheart, N. D., is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Towner, N. D.—Mail addressed to E. I. Ferguson has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Granville, N. D.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. will be reopened as soon as repairs on the building are made.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has made repairs on its elvtr. here. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Edgeley, N. D.—C. L. Pickard of Elliot, N. D., has succeeded Earnest Steele as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Litchville, N. D.—The Ellingson elvtr. now operated as the Litchville Seed & Grain Co. recently finished extensive repairs.

Redfield, N. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Union Grain Co. recently burned. It will be replaced by a new one immediately.

Kongsberg, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has reorganized as the Independent Elvtr. Co.—Walter Schmidt, agt. Minnekota Elvtr. Co.

Kloten, N. D.—The Kloten Grain Co. will make extensive improvements on the two elvtrs. it operates. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Kenaston, N. D.—The National Elvtr. Co. has installed a Strong-Scott dump on a Fairbanks Scale and made general repairs. T. E. Ibberson did the work.

Hope, N. D.—Hope Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000. Incorporators include J. W. Slandley, E. S. Carpenter, E. M. Failer, Frank H. Sussex.

Litchville, N. D.—The Litchville Equity Elvtr. Co. has been reorganized and hereafter will operate strictly on cost and shipping plan, having joined the Equity Union Mktg. Ass'n.

Sheldon, N. D.—C. P. Elliott, mgr. of the Sheldon Farmers Elvtr. Co. elvtr. for the past 3 years, has resigned, effective Oct. 1. Mr. Elliott will locate at Valley City as an optometrist.

Braddock, N. D.—The Braddock Equity Exchange, the Braddock Farmers Elvtr. Co. and the Osborne McMillan elvtrs. have been painted, and equipped with electric lights.—A. J. Piers.

Durbin, N. D.—H. A. Halvorsen has succeeded F. H. Colby as mgr. of the Durbin Farmers Elvtr. Co. Mr. Halvorsen was formerly with the Hanson & Barzen Milling Co. at Goodridge, Minn.

Mandan, N. D.—On Aug. 19 fire started in the dust collector in the mill of the Russell Miller Mlg. Co. It is supposed that fire was caused by a hot box or a spark in one of the chains. Only slight damage was done.

Mapleton, N. D.—The 35,000-bu. house of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here burned to the ground Aug. 28, along with approximately 8,000 bus. of wheat, barley, and rye. The fire threatened the entire town for a time. The loss of about \$15,000 was fully covered by insurance.

Kongsberg, N. D.—We have a crew of workmen at work remodeling our warehouse and started to receive grain Sept. 1. The work is being done by the Magic City Grain Dump Co. of Minot. A new Carter Disc Separator is being installed and all grain is cleaned before shipping.—Kongsberg Grain Co.

Reeves (Jamestown P. O.) N. D.—The Reeves Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Jamestown has been incorporated; capital stock, \$8,000; directors, Carl Lee, Chas. Eastman, W. A. Bohn, Ed. Johnson and Pierce Blewett. The elvtr. here is in operation with Thos. McDermott in charge. It was formerly known as the Star Elvtr. Co., and Pierce Blewett was proprietor.

Walum, N. D.—Ralph Knauss is local mgr. for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. The company's headquarters are located at Hannaford. The house was formerly known as the Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co., but was acquired by Knauss & Son. The elvtr. is undergoing repairs at present. The old Consolidated Elvtr. Co. is now known as the A. M. Hanson Independent Elvtr.—X.

Zahl, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a new truck dump and made other improvements. The roof of the National Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was damaged by fire recently, however the plant was saved by considerable effort of voluntary help. T. E. Ibberson has installed a new Strong-Scott Dump for the National Elvtr. Co.—T. G. Ritzman, agt. National Elvtr. Co.

Zahl, N. D.—A new modern elvtr. is being erected for the Occident Elvtr. Co. to replace the one that burned in August. The capacity of the new house is to be 40,000 bus.; it will be ready to handle grain by Sept. 25. An additional building to take care of the flour trade is also being built by Hickok Construction Co. A Fairbanks Scale and a Kewanee Truck Dump will be installed.—A. Nystuen, agt. Occident Elvtr. Co.

OHIO

Lodi, O.—The Lodi Cereal Co. is not connected in any way with our firm.—Lodi Mlg. Co.

Deshler, O.—The Deshler Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing electricity to operate the machinery.

New Paris, O.—The New Paris Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators, Paul Jordon and C. R. Coblenz.

Versailles, O.—The Versailles Equity Union Exchange Co. is running along as usual. One of the stockholders tried to have a receiver appointed, but the court refused to do so. R. J. Martin is the new mgr.—John Meyers, agent.

Camden, O.—Robbers entered the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s elvtr. here Aug. 21, and took some stamps and a typewriter. Nothing else was reported missing.

Lima, O.—The Gable-Paine Co. has been out of business since Aug. 1, 1923, however, Gable Hay & Grain Co. succeeded the Gable-Paine Co.—Gable Hay & Grain Co.

Woodstock, O.—Chas. Brake, age 9, was smothered to death in the Ohio Grain Co.'s elvtr. bin containing 1,000 bus. of wheat. He was drawn into the wheat by suction of an open spout used in loading grain.

Shelby, O.—Mail should be addressed to the United Mills Corporation at Grafton, O., for the time being. The Shelby plant is not equipped to run and probably will not be until next spring, and no office is maintained here.

Delaware, O.—We have purchased the elvtr. and warehouse of the Zack Davis Seed Co., located on the Big Four. On Aug. 25 we commenced handling wheat, oats, corn, and coal, and custom cleaning of seed wheat, etc.—J. M. Smith & Tagg.

Ashland, O.—On the morning of the 23rd, fire did about \$300 worth of damage at the John L. Donley & Bros.' elvtr. The blaze started in the storage room where fortunately only barrelled salt and sacked oysters were stored; the floor and walls were therefore the only objects damaged.

Cincinnati, O.—John W. Fisher, 95, oldest member of the Chamber of Commerce and widely known hay and grain merchant, died at his home here Aug. 21, following a brief illness. Born in Paisley, Scotland, he was brought to America when a year old, the family settling at Rising Sun, Ind. Twenty years later Fisher began his business career by taking a cargo of flour and grain to New Orleans on a river boat in 1849. He established his business on the river front in Cincinnati, furnishing hay and forage for Sheridan's army on its march to the sea during the Civil War. He joined the Chamber of Commerce in 1860. He is survived by two sons and seven grandchildren.

OKLAHOMA

Pawhuska, Okla.—The Harris Grain Co. recently moved its store to the Pawhuska Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Galveston Wharf Co.'s elvtr. "A" has been put in condition and opened for the season.

Hinton, Okla.—C. A. Ramsey has succeeded G. H. Snider as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Exchange Co.

Claremore, Okla.—Some improvements have been made on the Challburg Grain Co.'s elvtr. and there are yet some to be made.—H. L. Challburg.

Shawnee, Okla.—The capital stock of the Shawnee Milling Co. has been increased from \$250,000 to \$500,000. J. Lloyd Ford is pres. of the company.

Lindsay, Okla.—Thieves broke into my office thru a window recently and stole my code book. This is the only thing we have missed so far.—J. H. Pruitt.

Salt Springs, Okla.—The farmers have leased the Pierson-Johnson elvtr. here. Ours is the only grain firm here. We will probably buy or build next season.—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Temple, Okla.—I have recently purchased the E. C. Wegener Elvtr. at this place and expect to handle flour, feed and coal in connection with the grain business. The firm name will be the McDonald Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The Hardeman King Co. will increase its storage capacity to 500,000 bus. The machinery suited to this capacity plant was installed when the 75,000-bu. elvtr. and a large feed mill were erected. The feed mill will manufacture a complete line of molasses, poultry and dairy feeds.

Buffalo, Okla.—M. V. Bradley has succeeded W. J. Parsons as mgr. of the L. O. Street Grain Co.'s elvtr., which was recently purchased from the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

OREGON

Portland, Ore.—K. Suga, former mgr. of the office of Mitsui & Co. here, has been transferred to the office in Dairen.

McCoy, Ore.—Two warehouses containing about 50,000 bus. of grain burned recently. B. B. Barner of Amity was the heaviest loser, the other losers are farmers in this section. The fire is said to have started from the back-fire of a gasoline engine.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Benjamin Gunner is out of the grain business.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Walter Street & Co., receivers and shippers, are out of business.

Port Richmond (Philadelphia) Pa.—Plans for the elvtr. of the Philadelphia & Reading have been completed and construction has started.

Philadelphia, Pa.—After Sept. 1, the charge for drying grain at the Girard Point elvtr. of the Penn Ry., was based on the weight of the grain before drying, according to a notice posted on the exchange floor last week by A. J. Dando, agt. for the elvtr.

Wilkes Barre, Pa.—Asher Miner, pres. of the Miner-Hillard Milling & Grain Co., pres. of the Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and for years president of the Pennsylvania Millers Ass'n, died Sept. 2. He had been in the milling and grain business all his life and altho somewhat advanced in years for the strenuous work of the battlefield, he enlisted in the late war and served with distinction. He lost a leg in action. His firm is one of the oldest in the trade.

SOUTHEAST

Augusta, Ga.—The fire damage done to machinery and equipment has been repaired and we are now in full operation.—Clark Milling Co.

Mobile, Ala.—Port improvement bonds were sold Aug. 25 by the State Docks Commission, Wm. L. Sibert, chairman, making \$10,000,000 available for the contemplated docks, cotton presses, warehouses and grain elvtr.

Atlanta, Ga.—F. E. Taylor, who was formerly associated with the Taylor-Pearson Co., is now connected with the general wholesale brokerage firm of R. E. Deans with offices in the Gould building. Mr. Taylor will specialize in cottonseed products, grain, feeds and hay.

Charleston, W. Va.—The Lewis-Greer Brokerage Co. has been reorganized and will be known as the Pioneer Brokerage Co. Retig Singer and J. J. Steinmetz will have charge of the office. Another office is being opened at Huntington. This will be in charge of C. E. Culloms and J. W. Houghton.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Clark, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 25-h. p. motor.

Blunt, S. D.—Olaf Opsata is agent for this company here.—Atlas Elvtr. Co.

Hazel, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has made general repairs on its elvtr.

Bath, S. D.—The Bath Equity Exchange has A. J. Murray's elvtr. J. W. Fritz is mgr.

Kaylor, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. was destroyed by fire caused by lightning.

Cuthbert, S. D.—J. T. Scroggs Elvtr. Co. has repaired the damage done by the storm. The work was done by the Younglove Construction Co.

Parker, S. D.—The report that we are building an elvtr. here is incorrect.—Bett's Grain Co.

Parkston, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a 10-ton truck scale and an air lift dump.

Cresbard, S. D.—The Boekelheide Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Security Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Letcher, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has its elvtr. repaired by the Younglove Construction Co.

James, S. D.—The Ferney Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently got the Potter, Garrick & Potter's elvtr. here.

Kaylor, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Kaylor Farmers Elvtr. Co. was totally destroyed by lightning on Aug. 23.

Volin, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Trading Co. was recently damaged by fire caused by lightning. Insured.

White Lake, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is replacing the roof damaged by the storm. The Younglove Construction Co. has the contract.

Kimball, S. D.—Kimball Grain Co. is to be the name of the house taken over by Antonio Burian from the Farmers Co-op. Union.—Geoffrey Bray, mgr.

Kimball, S. D.—The Kimball Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, A. Brachan, R. C. Buckner, F. J. Schoenberger.

Loomis, S. D.—The 15,000-bu. elvtr. being built by the Younglove Construction Co. for the Betts Grain Co. of Mitchell, S. D., is nearing completion rapidly.

Murdo, S. D.—A truck dump and new direct spout are being put in and siding renewed for the Murdo Elvtr. Co. by the Younglove Construction Co.

Selby, S. D.—The Coleman Wagner house burned Aug. 28. Do not know whether he will rebuild or not.—H. A. Campbell, mgr. Selby Equity Union Exchange.

Arlington, S. D.—Have leased our elvtr. here to Potter, Garrick & Potter, and have sold the other two. We are out of the grain business.—C. A. Carlson & Son.

Milbank, S. D.—C. B. Bailey has sold his grain elvtr. to the Milbank Elvtr. Co., which already has taken possession. Mr. Bailey will remain as mgr. for the company.

Ward, S. D.—The Farmers elvtr. here was struck by lightning recently and burned to the ground with all its contents, which included a considerable quantity of grain.

Marion Junction (Marion P. O.), S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has repaired the damage done by the recent storm. The work was done by the Younglove Construction Co.

Plankinton, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is repairing the damage done by the recent storm. The Younglove Construction Co. did the work. Carl Furchner's elvtr. is being repaired by the same company.

Yale, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese, whose headquarters are at Huron, S. D., has got the entire interests of the Yale Grain Co. The company's office was moved from its foundation and the driveway was damaged by the tornado Aug. 20.

Fort Pierre, S. D.—The Stanley County Co-op. Marketing Co. has purchased Farrell & Ostendorf's elvtr. and will take possession at once. The ass'n is composed of business men and farmers and has a membership of 100. They expect to employ a grain buyer to take charge of the elvtr.

Burton, S. D.—The 20,000-bu. elvtr. being built here for the Betts Grain Co. by the Younglove Construction Co. will be equipped with a 16x8 10-ton Howe dump scale, single dump, 10-h. p. Fairbanks engine, manlift, etc. The building is to be covered with galvanized iron, and will have but one stand of legs.

White Rock, S. D.—The Northwestern Elvtr. Co. recently bot the Red Wing Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr., and are operating it.

TENNESSEE

Franklin, Tenn.—I shall build a more modern warehouse to replace the two which burned Aug. 17. I expect to build a house about 175 ft. long and half that wide and build a small elvtr. to hold about 20,000 bu. of grain right in the center of this building. It will be equipped with the latest improved cleaners.—S. M. Fleming Co.

TEXAS

Lubbock, Tex.—Mail addressed to Fort Bros. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Houston, Tex.—The Gulf Grain Co. has moved to its new offices in the Merchants Exchange Bldg.

Van Alstyne, Tex.—We intend to build a concrete elvtr. within the next few years.—Taylor Grain Co.

Galveston, Tex.—Elvtr. A. of the Galveston Wharf Co. has been put in condition and is being used.

Robstown, Tex.—Our storage room here is 80x100 and is built of galvanized iron.—Shepperd Grain Co.

Wolfe City, Tex.—W. R. Sharp is a new retail hay and grain dealer. Harell & Shelton are out of business.

Muleshoe, Tex.—We are not active in the grain business here, only in the gin and cotton business.—R. L. Brown.

Lavon, Tex.—The elvtr. here has been dismantled. No one has taken my place.—R. L. Brown, Muleshoe, Tex.

San Antonio, Tex.—Douglas King has leased the Webster corn shelling plant and will operate it this season.

Austin, Tex.—G. C. Henderson, Ft. Worth, has been appointed Texas agt. for the Grain Marketing Co. with his headquarters here.

Lubbock, Tex.—We own and operate the only elvtr. here and have the only one that has been here.—Lubbock Grain & Coal Co.

Wichita Falls, Tex.—The plant of the J. C. Hunt Grain Co. was slightly damaged by fire resulting from chaff and rust sifting into the muffler of an engine Aug. 21.

Amarillo, Tex.—Judson S. Blasdel, who entered the grain business in Illinois in 1872, and was well known among millers and grain dealers, died recently at the age of 80.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—We are conducting a handling house here and will conduct one at Robstown. Just yet we will not have an elvtr. at either point. Our storage room here is 60x150 ft.—Shepperd Grain Co.

Fort Worth, Tex.—It is reported that the storage capacity of the Fort Worth Elvtrs. Co. will be increased from 1,500,000 to 5,000,000 bus., and Jule G. Smith, pres. of the company, will go east this month to make arrangements for financing the project.

Houston, Tex.—Saint & Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$100,000; incorporators, J. A. Saint, I. H. Saint and P. C. Saint. The company organized as a partnership three years ago and only recently incorporated because of increased business and doubling of sales and warehouse space.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Killough K. Smith is associated with us in the capacity of assistant mgr. and has particular charge of grain sales thru the Southeast and West. Our new elvtr. is now partially in operation as we have one leg working. We hope to have the job entirely finished within two weeks. Present indications are that we will have it full of grain by the time the contractors have completed it, as there is a large demand for storage space at this time.—Kimball Mlg. Co.

Houston, Tex.—On account of the controversy before the Interstate Commerce Commission affecting freight rates on grain to the Gulf from Okla., Kan., and Mo., and as to what the U. S. Shipping Board will do with reference to differentials on ocean shipments of grain and flour as between Atlantic and Gulf ports, has caused the Port Commission to indefinitely postpone construction of a million bu. grain elvtr. here.

Greenville, Tex.—Fire broke out early on the evening of Aug. 21, and destroyed a large warehouse and the stock and office of Solon Partian & Co. The building was a 50x100 sheet iron structure. Just before the fire was discovered a loud explosion is reported to have occurred. The building was partially filled with threshed oats, flour, mixed feeds, and other similar stocks handled by the wholesale grain and feed firm. Insurance carried amounted to only \$3,500.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—W. H. Berrett is district mgr. of the Inter-Ocean Elvtrs. here.—A. C. Alexander, Sugar City, Ida.

Kaysville, Utah.—We are building a new flour mill of 200-bbls. capacity here, and increasing our elvtr. capacity to 125,000 bus.—Kaysville Layton Milling Co.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—We have no grain elvtrs. in the country at this time; however, we will maintain a grain warehouse here to handle local business, and for storage and handling in transit.—Empire Grain Sales, Inc.

WASHINGTON

Waitsburg, Wash.—W. S. Guntle has opened a grain buying office here.

Cheney, Wash.—The Martin Grain & Milling Co.'s new warehouse is nearing completion.

Seattle, Wash.—W. E. Parkins, formerly mgr. of the Gallatin Valley Milling Co. at Belgrade, Mont., is now connected with the Fisher Flour Mills Co. here.

Spokane, Wash.—The C. E. Johnson Grain Co. has incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000; incorporators, C. E. Johnson and G. E. Lovell. The company will do a general grain brokerage business.

Seattle, Wash.—O. A. North continues as superintendent of the Hanford st. elvtrs. which the Bunge Western Grain Corp. had been operating on a tonnage basis until recently, when the traffic dept. of the Port of Seattle took over the plant.

WISCONSIN

Plainfield, Wis.—The plant of the Plainfield Roller Mills burned recently.

Pardeeville, Wis.—Ed. Smith, 14, recently was smothered to death in a car of rye that was being unloaded at the elvtr. of Ray Hughes.

Eau Claire, Wis.—Bruley Bros. will erect a three story elvtr. 30x90 ft. to replace the portion of the elvtr. recently burned. The contract has been let.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The membership of E. G. Hadden has been transferred. Adolph J. Kwitek, of Green Bay, has been admitted to membership.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The September rate of interest determined by the finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce is 6 per cent.

E. J. Koppelkam has taken over the firm of Spearman & Co., and has assumed all the obligations of that firm. The business will henceforth be run under the name of E. J. Koppelkam as a commission merchant.

Donahue-Stratton Co.'s elvtrs., "Kinnikinick" and "Rialto," have been declared regular under the rules of the Chamber of Commerce for the year beginning Aug. 1, 1924, with respect to 200,000 bus. storage capacity in each elvtr.

An amendment to the rules of the Chamber of Commerce was adopted by ballot of the members on Aug. 29, providing for a system of uniform disposition orders to be used in all cases of grain or seeds sold on consignment or "to arrive," and the purpose of the rule is, first, to require that the presentation of the duplicate of this disposition order shall be an essential to the collection of the purchase price of the grain or seeds; and second, the reservation of title to the property in the seller until the purchase price shall have been paid.

Hereafter the approval of the Chamber of Commerce members will not be required in declaring an elvtr. "regular" under the rules; the sole power to take such action having been vested in the board of directors by an amendment to the rules adopted by ballot on Aug. 13. Formerly it was necessary for the resolution designating an elvtr. as "regular" to be recommended to the Ass'n by the board of directors, and for the Ass'n to adopt the resolution in open meeting, but the amendment places in the hands of the directors the sole power to declare an elvtr. "regular" or "irregular."

Books Received

COMMERCIAL FEEDING-STUFFS is bulletin No. 106 of the State Feed Department, controlled by the University of Maryland, College Park, Md. It contains information on protection to the consumer of feedstuffs, to the selling agents and to the manufacturer. The Maryland feed law is explained and the various technical names of feed ingredients are defined. A portion of the bulletin is given over to tables which report in detail the results obtained by the department in the inspection of feeds from May 1, 1923, to Jan. 1, 1924. Reports are made on numberless brands of feed sold in Maryland.

A PROGRAM OF CORN IMPROVEMENT sets forth all that appears best in theory and practice in the light of present-day knowledge of corn breeding. It is a valuable guide to the seed corn breeder. Careful seed selection must continue to be the method of all farmers and most seed producers; but the author, C. M. Woodworth, associate chief in plant breeding, says that as the superiority of hybrid seed becomes more firmly established there will result an increased demand for it, so that hybrid seed production will have to be put on a commercial basis. Circular No. 24, illustrated, 24 pages; University of Illinois Experiment Sta., Urbana, Ill.

COMMON PESTS OF FIELD AND GARDEN CROPS, by R. H. Pettit, contains descriptions of Michigan field and garden crop pests, tells how they work, what plants they destroy and the evidence of their presence. Information, in the case of each pest, is given on remedy and control. Among the pests treated is the corn ear-worm, chinch-bug, Hessian-fly, joint-worms of wheat, clover seed-midge, sod web-worm, army worm, wire-worm, alfalfa eel-worm, and alfalfa snout-beetle. Directions are included on how to prepare bordeaux mixture, Kedzie mixture, paris-green and carbon disulphide fumigant. Special bulletin No. 132, Entomological section, Agricultural Experiment Station, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.

MARKETING CANADIAN WHEAT, by Theo. D. Hammatt, thoroly covers the Canadian wheat situation. Information on wheat production, including acreages, proximity to transportation, means of transportation, costs of land, costs of producing wheat, etc.; the Canada grain act, what it consists of and how it works; the Canadian elevator system, how wheat is bot, handled and sold at both country and terminal houses; wheat grades and inspection; distribution of Canadian wheat; the wheat price structure, the grain exchange and trade practices; the Lake Shippers Clearance Ass'n; and Canadian wheat in the world's markets is given in this supplement to Commerce Reports. Trade Information Bulletin, No. 251, foodstuffs division, Survey of World Trade in Agricultural Products, No. 8, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Feedstuffs

WYMORE, NEB.—Chas. Ellis has sold his feed store to Herman J. Kessler.

LODI, O.—The Lodi Cereal Co. was recently incorporated to manufacture and market cereal products.

BEDFORD, PA.—The feed house of A. J. Himes was recently destroyed by fire. It was partially insured.

ANOKA, MINN.—W. H. LaPlante Co., dealing in feed, recently installed a feed grinding mill in its plant, for custom grinding.

BOULDER, COLO.—Creditors of the Colorado Alfalfa Milling Co. have filed a petition that the organization be declared bankrupt.

VINTA, OKLA.—The Exchange Feed & Hay Co. is remodeling the old O'Bannon mill and elevator, converting it into a modern feed plant.

FREDONIA, KAN.—The Fredonia Linseed Oil Works Co. has removed its main office from Kansas City to Fredonia, where the plant is located.

YOAKUM, TEX.—Mr. Baker has retired from the Baker-Newsom firm, dealing in stock and poultry feeds. W. A. Newsom now runs the business.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.—The Charleston Milling & Produce Co. has acquired and will operate the Davis Flour & Feed Co.'s plant here.—P. J. P.

OSCEOLA, MO.—Elder & Duvall recently erected new quarters near the St. L. & S. F. station and have moved in with their stock of feeds and millstuffs.

HOWARD, S. D.—The Federated Cereal Mills of America has opened a branch mill in this city to manufacture grain products. John Kuhle is manager of the mill.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Geary Eppley, of the Maryland Agriculture College, has been licensed by the Maryland State Department of Markets as a federal hay inspector.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—F. L. Massey, Memphis, has bot J. M. Branch's interest in the Branch & Co. feed store. He is now associated with his brother in operating the business as Massey Bros. Feed Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.—The Empire Grain Sales, Inc., a \$25,000 concern recently organized, will act as selling agents with eastern connections, for charcoal, oyster shell, linseed and cottonseed meal.

MADISON, WIS.—The recently organized Hausmann-Meuer Fuel & Feed Co., consisting of A. H. Hausmann and U. J. Meuer, both of Madison, has purchased the feed and fuel business of S. Sinaiko.

SHAWNEE, OKLA.—The Garrison Milling Co., of Oklahoma City, recently acquired the plant of the Central Oklahoma Milling Co. here. It plans to have the feed department of the plant in operation by Sept. 1.

WHEATON, MO.—R. O. Gordon, of Hockerville, Okla., has purchased the site of the Wheaton Milling & Power Co., whose plant was destroyed by fire some time ago. He will erect a modern flour and feed mill upon it.

Feed Movement in August.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during August, compared with August, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore, tons.....	507	1,659		
Chicago, tons.....	12,673	14,235	43,381	47,762
Cincinnati, tons.....	1,140	810		
Kansas City, tons.....	6,620	3,200	23,180	19,480
Milwaukee, tons.....	5,350	10,620	11,828	19,950
Peoria, tons.....	23,040	29,480	21,443	23,840
St. Louis, sks.....	77,960	68,740	627,420	580,740

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.—Geo. Totman has installed a saw blade feed grinder with a capacity of 250 bushels per hour, and a corn sheller to work in connection with it.

NORFOLK, VA.—Thru the Port Commission, the city of Norfolk will erect 2 500,000-gallon steel molasses tanks on the city terminal property, to cost \$25,000. The Southgate Molasses Co. will lease them for a period of 15 years.

OTTAWA, KAN.—The Ross Milling Co. is installing complete equipment for handling corn and manufacturing it into corn chop, steel cut corn, cornmeal, etc. The sheller and cleaner have a capacity of 1,200 bushels per hour.

CARLINVILLE, ILL.—The Federal Flour & Feed Co. was recently incorporated with \$63,000 capital stock to deal in hay, grain, straw, feed, coal and produce. The incorporators are Noah Gullett, A. W. Busch and G. A. McLoney.

WEBSTER CITY, IA.—The Farmers Grain Co. has built a new feed milling plant and additional warehouse space of tile, installing in it a 24-inch Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, equipped with 2 20 h. p. motors, and other machinery.

TATE, GA.—The Georgia Mineral Products Co. filed trade mark No. 180,696 on May 16, 1923, as representative of poultry grit. It is composed of a diagonal line with "Hen's Teeth" stenciled immediately under and parallel to it.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—The Parry Products Co. plant here was purchased by A. J. Strauss at a public auction sale conducted by the receiver, Julius Strauss, on Aug. 19. The plant had been appraised at \$188,000 and was sold for \$55,000. The new owner will not operate the plant, having acquired it as a speculation.

PORTSMOUTH, O.—Coburn Bros. Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000 to operate a flour and feed mill and do an extensive jobbing business. The incorporators are E. Coburn, Mrs. Leona Coburn, L. J. Ramey and others.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—H. G. Hubenthal, formerly with Stuhr-Seidl Co., has become associated with P. M. Ingold. They handle a full line of feed ingredients including oil meal, poultry barley, chicken wheat, screenings, and graded grain.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.—Over \$3,000 worth of damage was done to the plant of the Little Rock Cotton Oil Co. when the roof of the seed house and the roof and part of the walls of the cotton house at the gin were blown off by a windstorm Aug. 24.—P. J. P.

NORTH KANSAS CITY, MO.—J. H. Staley, and associates, has awarded the \$20,000 contract for the machinery to equip their new corn meal and feed milling plant. Construction work has been rapidly progressing and the plant will be in operation in 5 or 6 months.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—R. B. Buchanan filed trade mark No. 185,281 on Sept. 1, 1923, to be descriptive of stock feeds. A black circle with scrolls on either side, the upper portion of which bears the words "Buck Brand," encloses a picture of a stag's head, with fitting background.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Newton Feed Co. now maintains a distributing service and manufactures its dairy rations for the eastern and southern trade in this city. Customers in the central western states will be served from the Milwaukee, Wis., plant of the firm as in the past.

"SUSPENDED ANIMATION" characterizes the Illinois-Wisconsin Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n. Sec'y H. H. Bosshard, on authority of the directors of the organization, has officially stated that they "have decided to let the ass'n lie dormant until such a time when the feed dealers can see it to their advantage to give the ass'n more support." Pity the dealer who is so short-sighted that he fails to see the advantages of his trade ass'n, which is organized expressly for his benefit.

LAKE MILLS, IA.—An 18x24 ft. iron-clad frame cupola has been added to the roof of the Larson feed mill to carry elevating equipment. The driveways are covered and considerable modern machinery has been installed, including 2 Monarch Attrition Mills with 30 h. p. motors.

MARLIN, TEX.—A voluntary petition for bankruptcy was recently filed by the Conyer Livestock & Feed Corp. at Waco, Tex. In N. Conyers, pres. of the concern, following its failure, voluntarily filed another petition for bankruptcy, listing his liabilities at \$205,711 and his assets at \$83,661.

APPLETON, WIS.—The Appleton Cereal Mill formerly the Willy Co., will be sold at sheriff's auction to satisfy a mortgage foreclosure judgment of \$50,000, together with accrued interest and court costs. The mill had been capitalized at \$125,000, and the capital stock was later increased to \$175,000.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Saint & Co., Inc., was recently organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, to manufacture a complete line of stock and poultry feeds. The plant has a warehouse and elevator capacity of 60,000 bushels. Officials of the firm are J. A. Saint, pres.; T. H. Saint, vice-pres.; and P. C. Saint, sec'y-treas.

COFFEYVILLE, KAN.—The new mill of the Woolcott Milling Co. is located on the M. K. & T. with switching facilities to the M. P. and A. T. & S. F. It has room for storing 20,000 bushels and warehouse capacity for 3,000 bags. The mill is equipped to manufacture poultry and dairy feeds and began active operation Sept. 2.

MT. VERNON, IND.—Work on the new hominy mill, which is being built to replace the large plant of the American Hominy Co. that burned a year ago, is rapidly progressing and officials of the firm expect the mill to be running by Nov. 1. About 90% of the mill machinery is now in the building, tho all of it is not installed.

KENNETT, MO.—McFadden & Co. has been incorporated and has taken over the business of the Spradling-McFadden Feed Co., which has operated here for several months past. F. McFadden, is pres.; L. S. McFadden is sec'y-manager. These two and L. McFadden of Memphis, Tenn., are owners. The firm is handling feed, grain, flour and hay at wholesale.—P. J. P.

STANDARDIZATION of hay is being rapidly furthered by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Laboratories have been opened recently in Kansas City, Mo., and Auburn, Ala. Another laboratory will soon be opened at the University of Minnesota and co-operative agreements have been made with agricultural experiment stations at Manhattan, Kan., Ithaca, N. Y., College Station, Tex., Stillwater, Okla., and Corvallis, Ore.

BROOKLYN, MICH.—Two buildings and a corn crib were lost by the National Grain Products Co. in a spectacular fire which started in its plant at midnight on Aug. 27. A. J. Burcroff, the local manager, said some insurance was carried. He notified the Detroit offices of the firm immediately and they will decide what re-building plans will be adopted. No large stock of grain was on hand as the old stock had been almost used up and the new had not been received. The plant had not been in operation for 3 weeks.

FREDERICK, MD.—The Frederick County Farmers Exchange has half completed erection of a 50x66 ft. brick and frame feed mill to replace the plant which recently burned and serve as an addition to the present plant. J. H. Gambrill, mgr., will manufacture poultry and molasses feeds. The cleaner was furnished by the Huntley Manufacturing Co.; the feed mixers by S. Howes Co.; the scales by the Richardson Scale Co. Grain dust and oat clippings accumulating at large elevators will be purchased and used in making the molasses feed. The plant will be in operation in a few months.

NEWTON, KAN.—E. R. Sanner is building a cereal, poultry and dairy feed plant of sufficient size to accommodate a hay grinding and molasses feed plant, which will be added later. Sprout, Waldron & Co., thru its southwestern representative, H. C. Malsness, has the contract for the first equipment.

LUBBOCK, TEX.—Recent rains have much improved the maize and kafir, reports the Lubbock Grain & Cereal Co., tho 90 to 95% of the crop raised here is cotton. Not enough feed is being raised around Lubbock to supply the home demand and considerable corn and oats or maize and kafir will have to be shipped in.

New York Dealers Discuss Marketing.

The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its 19th annual meeting at Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 28 and 29. Problems in economically marketing hay and grain and in increasing the consumption of these products furnished the chief topics for discussion. Members from all over the state and dealers from several eastern states swelled the attendance.

Pres. Raymond J. Bantel, Rochester, presided at the opening session and read the report of the directors reviewing the accomplishments of the past year. In his suggestions he expressed the belief that one way of increasing the consumption of hay and grain was by affiliating very closely with the Horse Ass'n of America, which has headquarters in Chicago, and aiding that ass'n in its efforts to show the horse is more economical than the motor truck.

W. H. Dean, Auburn, delivered the memorial address, mentioning 10 members of the ass'n who had died during the year.

G. E. Morrison, Baltimore, read the crop report, reviewing government estimates in detail and expressing the belief that the yield would be in excess of the estimates.

H. A. Bascom, Boston, 1st vice-pres. of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, talked on "The Prime Motive of the Ass'n," saying its purpose was to create new markets and develop old ones.

L. S. Tenney, Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., discussed "Economic Marketing," declaring the purpose of his department is to act mutually for the benefit of both the dealer and the consumer and make the route between them as short as possible.

D. J. Sims, Auburn, traffic manager of the Ass'n, talked on "Traffic Regulations."

J. B. Bradley, Interlaken, led the delegates into "Hay Problems," presenting 7 problems—growing, harvesting, baling, buying and selling, loading, educating grower, shipper and receiver, and grading. He advocated federal grades of hay as the hay business has become nation-wide, saying in part:

You can hear various reasons given why we should not use federal grades. One is that we do not want any more government interference in our business. But federal grades, I am sure,

Exports of Feedstuffs.

Exports of feedstuffs during July, compared with July, 1923, and for the 7 months ending with July are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce as follows:

	July, 1924.	July, 1923.	7 mos. ending July, 1924.	1923.
Bran and middlings, tons	56	55	1,242	1,527
Cocoanut cake, lbs.			54,454	1,573,940
Corn cake, lbs.				15,746
Cottonseed meal, lbs.	834,120	1,105,735	20,042,595	23,037,889
Linseed meal, lbs.	1,703,667	1,122,450	10,100,996	28,335,280
Linseed cake, lbs.	51,823,387	57,133,751	370,610,673	361,691,123
Screenings, lbs.	297,771	29,500	9,998,606	6,896,171
Corn feeds, tons	15	48	654	239
Other mill feeds, tons	215	490	4,874	7,684
Sorghum, kafir and milo maize, bus.	2,732	1,793	41,907	31,114
Prepared feeds, not medicinal, lbs.	1,165,077	1,137,763	11,301,582	11,649,778

is an honest effort of the Department of Agriculture to put the hay business on a better and more workable basis. While they are admitted imperfect and doubtless in need of some changes, time and education to their use, will eradicate their present faults. The real reason that uniform grades are opposed is the natural hesitation we all feel in tackling something new.

Among ourselves we have been trying for the past 30 years to make grading rules satisfactory to all and have not succeeded. I believe federal grades are the answer. They will do away with a lot of disputes. Certainly the grower would take more interest in his work if he knew he would be paid for quality.

With a thoro program of education and co-operation between the grower, shipper, receiver and consumer, with federal grades as a nat'l basis, at least 90% of the hay man's problems will be solved.

Prof. A. E. Cance, Amherst, Mass., prof. of Farm Economics at the Massachusetts State College of Agriculture, discoursed on meeting competition.

W. E. Murphy, Philadelphia, Pa., showed the advantage of horse over motor truck and advocated co-operation of the ass'n with the Horse Ass'n.

The ladies in attendance were the guests of the ass'n at a special luncheon in the morning. Later a reception was held in the Anondaga Hotel.

A banquet in the roof garden of the hotel was presided over by Dr. C. W. Petty, Pittsburgh, toastmaster, in the evening. Colonel Peter E. G. Traub, New York, made the chief address. H. S. Lockwood, New York, staged a vaudeville entertainment.

E. C. Parker, Washington, D. C., talked on "Alfalfa" at the final session, Friday morning.

Officials of the past year were re-elected: Pres., Raymond J. Bantel, Rochester; vice-pres., W. J. Close, Schenectady; sec'y-treas., D. C. Jones, Weedsport; traffic manager, D. J. Sims, Auburn; chief inspector, S. N. Swarthout, Auburn; directors, B. E. Rouse, Geneva, and F. M. Williams, New York.

The delegates adopted a move to subscribe \$5,000 to the Nat'l Hay Ass'n and \$1,000 to the Horse Ass'n of America to aid in giving publicity to the draft horse, encouraging breeding of the best breeds and advertising the economy of horses over motor trucks.

Adjourned *sine die*.

Vermont Feed Dealers Confer With College Officials.

The Conference of Vermont feed dealers and officials of the College of Agriculture of Vermont, held in Morrill Hall, Burlington, Vt., was well attended by dealers from all over the state. Thomas Bradlee, director of the state agricultural Extension Service, presided.

Dean J. L. Hills welcomed the guests on behalf of the University.

H. B. SLINGERLAND, pres. of the Burlington Chamber of Commerce, greeted the visitors on the behalf of his organization. He cited examples of what just such conferences as they were holding had done for other lines of business and congratulated them on their move in the direction of organization and regular meetings.

The Afternoon Session was opened with an address by Prof. H. B. Ellenberger on the "Future of Vermont Dairying." In the course of his address he said:

Vermont feed dealers hold an enviable position. Vermont is a dairying state with more cows per farm than any other state outside of Wisconsin. Yet the farmers raise a smaller portion of their feed than do Wisconsin farmers.

The average Vermont cow is underfed. If the poorest fifth of them were eliminated and their feed given to the other four-fifths, just as much milk would be produced and greater profit would result.

Many of the farmers are feeding grain much richer in protein than is necessary. A 20% protein ration is sufficient under almost any conditions. Where clover hay is available this percentage may be profitably cut down to 16%. With good alfalfa hay it can be cut to even less.

Vermont feed dealers have an excellent opportunity to educate the farmer to the means of securing larger and better profits and to obtain his trade thru service.

Moisture Testers Grading Equipment

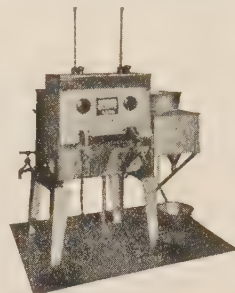
can be used profitably NOW

SEED BUREAU QUALITY

is now used by the Government, Grain Inspection Departments and more than 10,000 mills and elevators.

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers

in all sizes from one compartment to six, heated by gas, electricity or alcohol.



WHEAT, CORN AND OATS DOCKAGE SIEVES

Aluminum, 13 inches in diameter telescoping, with sides seamless. Strong, light weight and will not rust. No. 10 set consists of 4 sieves and bottom pan as follows:

- A—Scalper Sieve, round perforations, 12/64 inch.
- B—Buckwheat Sieve, triangle perforations, 8/64 inch.
- C—Fine Seed Sieve, round perforations, 1/12 inch.
- D—Chess Sieve, slot perforations, 41/2/64x1/2 inch.
- E—Solid Bottom Pan.

Price per set, \$8.00

SPECIAL "FOUR-IN-ONE" SCALE NO. 14

This scale, designed and manufactured by us, satisfies a long-felt want in the grain trade, for a small, complete office scale for weighing samples for moisture test and for determining test weights per bushel, dockages, weights for mailing, samples, etc.



Write for prices on moisture testers and complete catalog of SEEDBURO Quality grain and seed testing equipment, which includes grain grade specifications.

We are the Largest Handlers of Grain and Seed Testing Equipment in the World.

Adequate stock always—prompt shipment is assured. We will appreciate your business.

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
1018 S. Wabash Ave. Chicago, Ill.

"Keeping Our Selling Methods Apace," using several examples. He considered the cost of delivering and the extra cost of credit business, urging the delegates to carefully study costs and make inventories of their businesses monthly. Special inducements in the way of lower prices for cash over credit was impressed upon his listeners.

E. W. BRAISTED, Bennington, discussed the Bennington feed pool. His firm co-operated with the Farm Bureau and farmers about Bennington and was enabled to furnish feed for the pool. The farmers participating placed their orders for the ensuing year's feed supply early in the season with the understanding that his company would carry the feed in stock and deliver from its Bennington mill in half-ton, or larger quantities, at a fixed cash price. On Oct. 1 the price is announced. After Jan. 1 the farmer has to pay extra carrying charges for placing his order.

"Cost of Selling Feed and Bargains Necessary," was advanced for general discussion. Many participants took active part.

At the Evening Session immediately following a pleasant dinner, Dr. Van Alstine discussed "How Good Feed Profiteth Both the Buyer and the Seller." He advised demonstration shows to discover the best varieties of feed for the dealer's community and suggested that lime is a valuable and beneficial side-line.

WALTER B. CRITTENDEN, New Haven, Conn., discussed "What the Connecticut Feed Dealers are Accomplishing Thru Co-operation With the College of Agriculture," indicating particularly that this co-operation had been equally helpful by establishing mutual confidence.

The second day's session was called to order at 9 a. m., Wednesday.

DEAN J. L. HILLS, director of the Vermont Experiment Station, discussing the "State Feed Control Act," said,

Feed control laws now exist in 44 states. The Vermont law was enacted in 1898 and for 4 years following a tonnage tax was assessed. A \$500 state appropriation was available annually during the 20 years following the tonnage tax. In 1923 and 1924 a brand tax was added to the list.

A quarter of a century ago feeds were not guaranteed as to their ingredient contents or their feeding values. Often they were named in a misleading fashion without regard to their natures. When inspection first began from one-sixth to one-half of the brands sold were not nearly as good as their makers suggested.

During the past several years the feed trade has become stabilized and feed has become guaranteed as to ingredients and feeding value. Manufacturers are welcoming inspection from nearly all state authorities in the inspection service.

Inspection is proving of value to consumer and producer alike. Impartial skilled officials act as police officers to determine and declare the facts regarding feeds. The purchaser can now be reasonably sure that he gets what he pays for. The honest manufacturer is protected; the dishonest discouraged. The inspection reports constitute publicity which the first uses to advantage and the second attempts to conceal.

S. G. JUDD, extension specialist in dairying, speaking of the "Ration Service," said the college published a monthly ration service considering the ruling market prices of grains and suggesting to farmers economical feed mixtures for good results, which they can make themselves. It is printed regularly in newspapers and publications thruout the state, and is carried on hand by numerous feed dealers.

E. B. CORNWALL, pres. of the Vermont Farm Bureau Federation, spoke on the "Attitude of the Farm Bureau." Reading the summary of a price questionnaire conducted by New England farm bureaus, he showed there were less variations in exchange quotations than in dealers' prices and that dealers generally sold lower and gave better service when exchanges became competitors in their markets.

W. A. CHURCH, manager of the Richmond Grain Co., discussed "Our Saturday Cash Special," showing how special offers had materially increased sales.

THOMAS BRADLEE, director of the College's Extension Service, outlining the policy of the Extension Service toward the purchasing of farm supplies, said in closing:

It is our desire that out of this conference may come a better mutual understanding between the several groups interested in getting supplies to our farmers in the most efficient manner and the lowest possible cost. We have endeavored to set forth our position as a public agency ready to work with all in bringing about not a revolution but an evolution, the result of which should be to place as large a part as possible of the feed business upon a "cash and carry basis." This will mean a saving to both farmers and distributing agencies.

Our first duty is to those people who live in the open country and are bringing forth products from the soil. Other agencies are essential, however, and to you as one of these, we proffer the services of this institution and ask your cooperation in carrying out the several suggestions that have been made during the conference.

"The farmer's success is your success." The Extension service makes certain recommendations regarding feeds, fertilizers, seeds and other farm supplies which we believe will contribute to the success of the farmer. As distributing agencies we feel that upon you rests a responsibility to secure these supplies for the farmers you serve. We are not infallible. Our recommendations may be wrong. However, if you furnish the recommended supplies on the basis suggested and our farmers are more prosperous, thereby, you will have the satisfaction of having contributed materially to that prosperity and will also receive your return in a financial way.

The delegates formed themselves into an organization and elected the following temporary officers:

Pres. Dan M. Johnson, Essex Junction; Vice-Pres. A. W. Braisted, Bennington; Sec'y C. F. Dow, St. Albans; Treas. C. H. Stearns, Johnson.

General sentiment for the adoption of the "Cash and Carry" system of handling their feed businesses were prevalent and the meeting adjourned *sine die* certain of beneficial results.

Southern Ohio Feed Dealers Will Convene.

The Southern Ohio Feed Dealers will hold a convention in the Y. M. C. A. convention room, Washington C. H., O., on Friday, Oct. 3. The following tentative program is announced.

Called to order at 10 a. m., standard time.
Address of Welcome—M. M. Nowak, pres. Nowak Milling Corp.

Intentions of Meeting—H. M. Fite.
Experience Learned in Building up a Retail Feed Business—Herschel N. Bunnell.

Adjourn for luncheon.

Call to order at 1 p. m.
Financial Outlook Concerning Future Agricultural Interests—M. S. Daugherty, pres. Midland Nat'l Bank.

The Subject of Credit as Applied to the Retail Feed Business—R. H. Toole.

Observations—H. M. Fite.

Future Outlook for the Retail Feed Dealer—M. M. Nowak.

The Subject of Delivery—Mr. Coburn.

Adjournment.

Those in attendance will be the guests of the Nowak Milling Co., Hammond, Ind.

Coaxing Smiles

[Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, care Grain Dealers Journal.]

J'ever Hear of a Lid Thresher?

My funniest experience in the grain business happened just a few days ago when a farmer came in with a wagonload of wheat and in the process of dumping lost his hat in the yawning jaws of the dump. As I was elevating at the same time his hat naturally went thru the boot.

He seemed much relieved when I told him to watch in the dust house for his hat as it probably would go thru the cleaner.

He watched for a while until his top-piece finally came out shattered and torn. Turning to me he said, wistfully, "I thought you said that was a cleaner—didn't you mean thresher?" R. F. Hesi, Alhambra, Ill.

Supply Trade

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—H. M. Gassman, who represents the Dings Magnetic Separator Co. in this city, has moved his office to 513 N. 21st st.

ITHACA, N. Y.—"A Chain of Testimonials," Booklet No. 27, just issued by the Morse Chain Co., tells of the satisfaction being given by Morse Silent Chain Drives in different industries. Grain elevator operators and engineers who are interested in what others think of this modern drive should send for this booklet, which is free.

CHICAGO, ILL.—W. A. Jones Fdry. & Mch. Co. has just issued Catalog No. 29 covering its complete line of gears. This catalog will be sent to Journal readers who write requesting it.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Federal Trade Commission issued a formal complaint Sept. 1 charging the Chicago Retail Lumber Dealers Ass'n with unfair methods of competition, by pooling the business so as to destroy the right of the public to deal in a freely competitive market. Philip H. Newman, counsel for the Ass'n, asserts that the Commission has no jurisdiction, the business of the Ass'n being confined to one county of Illinois.

Industrial Advertisers Plan a Big Fall Convention.

Reducing the Cost to Sell from Industry to Industry Central Theme of Meetings.

The annual convention of the National Industrial Advertisers Ass'n is to be held this Fall at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, Chicago. The convention will consist of two full days meetings on Monday and Tuesday, Oct. 13th and 14th. The best known industrial advertising and sales executives are being recruited from all corners of the states and a large attendance is already certain.

Conditions are changing so rapidly in the industrial advertising field, that it is quite essential that those interested in this work attend.

The program has been carefully developed over a period of time and provides the topics most important to industrial selling.

A comprehensive exhibit of industrial advertising will be held in connection. The prize winning panels of the London Exhibit of the NIAA will be displayed, and the greatest number of industrial advertising—and sales—managers who will foregather for this convention from all parts of the country, will have opportunity to observe and compare the various forms and types of advertising used for the sale of commodities and services in industrial and technical fields.

THE WHEAT acreage in the northern hemisphere, including Russia, this year is placed at 179,325,000 acres, according to official estimates from countries raising 80% of the total area. This is almost 9,000,000 less than 1923. Harvest results are expected to show 10% less than last year.

URBANA, ILL.—Michikof, a new hybrid wheat produced at the Indiana Experiment Station and being tried here for the second time, gives promise of a high yield this year, tho last year it was not particularly successful. Any variety that has not yielded well this year should be discarded.

BRAILA, RUMANIA.—Neither scope nor execution of contemplated improvements in the grain shipping service here have as yet been decided upon. The Director of Dock says the Government Commission, with which the ultimate authority rests, recently adjourned without having decided the question.—Edward Caffery, American Vice Consul in Charge, Bucharest.

Preventing Dust Explosions.

The mysterious bugaboo "Spontaneous Combustion" is being traced to his lair. Experiment and sad experience show that the dust danger is present wherever there is dust. There have been dust explosions of powdered milk, aluminum, magnesium, sugar, starch, cocoa, pices, coal, fertilizer, bark, soap and many others.

Grain dust explosions rarely fall under what might be generally classified as "accidents"; they are usually catastrophes, calamities. The sinister thing about them is their toll of lives. The property damage was \$2,000,000, and six men, at the Chicago Armour Elevator explosion, several more millions and forty-three men in a Cedar Rapids factory, fourteen men in a Kansas City, thirty in Buffalo, and many more elsewhere, all in recent years.

Although few who might throw light on the matter ever live to do so, investigation and experiment boil the causes of dust explosion down to these: the flame of lighted matches, candles or lanterns, static sparks from whirring machines and fast-moving belts, sparks from a parking electric motor, or a smashing electric light globe, an overheated bearing, and the sparks thrown by stray bits of "tramp iron," as it clicks against machinery, bins, hutes, and shovels during process.

All of these causes are more or less easily seen and remedied with the exception of the last one—the spark thrown by a bolt, a nail, or any bit of iron large or small. There is only one way which can be absolutely depended upon to remove every last vestige of iron, and that is by magnetic separation. The photograph shows a magnetic pulley, and is self-explanatory. Magnetic separation can be applied to any milled, ground or conveyed material, liquid or solid.

Safety Committees and Engineers are busily framing resolutions and designing factories so that the dust hazard will be cut down, and so that, should an explosion occur, it will cause a minimum of damage. Meanwhile, grain elevator and mill operators must try to educate their men and check their equipment to see that the spark and the flame are completely eliminated. A few safety measures and a little extra equipment would undoubtedly have prevented most of the catastrophes caused by dust so far, and will certainly be worth installing where exactly the same conditions are found, but which have somehow escaped damage so far.

Feeder for Flowing and Non-Flowing Material.

The regularity of the discharge from the belt type of feeder makes it ideal for handling free flowing feeds such as wheat and kafir corn. The use of the belt type of feeder, however, was impracticable for non free-flowing material such as corn meal, cottonseed meal and ground oats, due to lack of accuracy, until the invention of the feeder shown in the engraving herewith by E. I. Noxon, general superintendent of the Purina Mills at St. Louis, Mo.

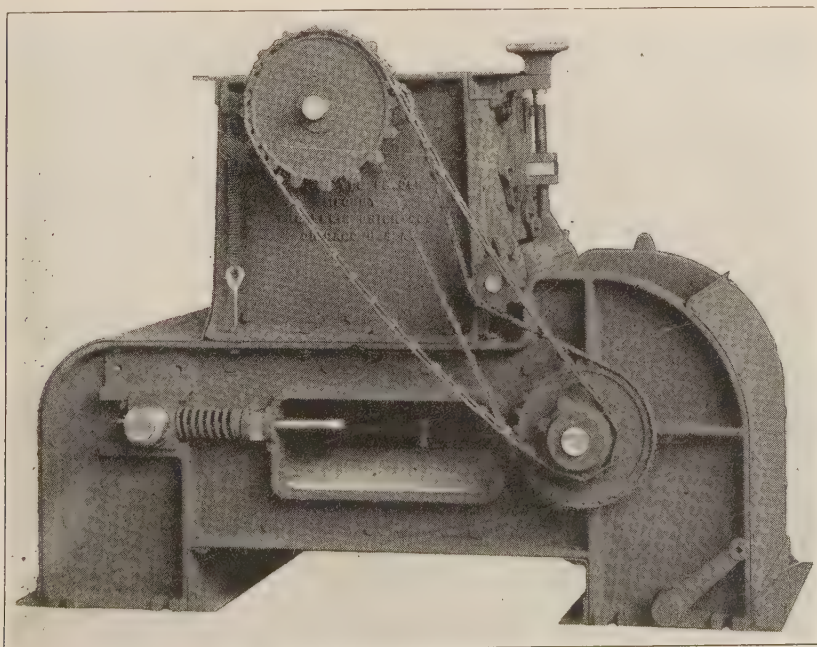
Mr. Noxon's invention is a corrugated or smooth roll—depending on the material being handled—which is supported by bearings on each side of the gate. This roll which is carried the full width of the gate, is located at the lip and moves up and down with the gate. The roll is driven by a small chain drive at a peripheral speed which is exactly the same as the speed of the belt which discharges the material. The slack in the roller drive is taken up by a spring tension.

The effect of this roll on the lip of the gate is most surprising. The feed discharges in a perfectly even stream of great accuracy exactly like water flowing over a dam. Weight tests showed an accuracy which has never been approached and it is estimated that these feeders will pay for themselves many times over due to the constant discharge of an accurate amount of material and furthermore will produce a perfectly balanced feed which is the ultimate aid of every feed manufacturer.

The feeders are excellently made with cast iron side plates, Alemite equipment, spring tension on belt, wiping brush, percentage spout, agitator, etc. The gate guides are milled from solid stock to insure accuracy in raising and lowering the gate. A clutch is provided on the drive sprocket so that the machine may be thrown out of gear while running. In operation the feeder is noiseless as there are no reciprocating parts, gears, dogs, pins, etc. The feeder should last a lifetime with ordinary care.

Mr. Noxon's idea has been worked out by the mechanical experts of the Ellis Drier Co., which is now manufacturing the Noxon Belt Type Feeder in all standard sizes for flour and feed mills to meet a variety of conditions.

GOPHER OATS, early maturing and stiff of straw, developed by the Minnesota Experiment station from a commercial variety of 60-day oats, is producing as high as 110 bushels to the acre in southern Minnesota localities.



Feeder for Flowing and Non-Flowing Material.

HESS

GRAIN DRIERS CONDITIONERS

Moisture Testers and Accessories DOCKAGE SIEVES and SCALES

EMERSON KICKERS

Grain Testing and Sampling Apparatus

Write for free booklet

HESS WARMING & VENTILATING CO.

1207-1227 S. Western Ave.
CHICAGO

Clark's Wagon Load Grain Tables

(ON CARDS)

show the reduction of any weight of grain from 100 to 4090 pounds by ten pound breaks, to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60 70 and 72 pounds.

Six tables printed in two colors, on both sides of three cards, size 5½ x 10½ inches. Price 65 cents, postage 4 cents.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
930 So. La Salle St. CHICAGO, ILL

Supreme Court Decisions

Contract for Service Not in Tariff Unenforceable.—A carrier of freight can contract for no service not provided for in its tariff, and if it undertakes to do so the contract is unenforceable.—*Pennsylvania Ry. Co. v. S. M. Hamilton Coal Co. Court of Appeals of Maryland.* 125 Atl. 405.

State Interference with Business.—A state may not, under the guise of protecting the public, arbitrarily interfere with private business, or prohibit lawful occupations, or impose unreasonable and unnecessary restrictions on them.—*Jay Burns Baking Co. v. Bryan, Gov. of Nebraska. U. S. Supreme Court.* 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 412.

Contract Canceled by War Seizure.—Seller of rice, under contract exempting it from liability for failure to deliver, due to "war or any circumstances or accidents beyond the control of the shipper," held not liable for nondelivery, where same was commandeered by government for army use before shipment.—*J. & G. Lippman v. Rice Millers' Distributing Co., Inc. Supreme Court of Louisiana.* 100 South. 685.

Limit of Time to Sue.—Under Act Cong. Feb. 28, 1920, § 206 (a), being U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, § 10071¼ cc, limiting the time within which suits arising out of federal control of railroads may be brought, parties who had lost their rights to sue did not have the time extended, and, where a shipper did not sue for losses within two years and a day prescribed by a B/L, his action was barred.—*Wright v. Boston & M. R. R. Supreme Court of New Hampshire.* 125 Atl. 431.

Chattel Mortgage Superior to Landlord's Lien.—Where claimant intervened in detinue by chattel mortgagee of crops on his landlord's lien for rent, held that, if landlord's lien antedated chattel mortgage, delivery of crops to landlord gave landlord legal title superior to mortgagee's, but mortgage was superior to landlord's lien, where relation of landlord and tenant did not begin until after chattel mortgage was executed.—*Gillespie v. Bartlett & Byers. Supreme Court of Alabama.* 100 South. 858.

Contract to Furnish Cars Void.—Railroad's express contract to furnish cars on a specified date for transportation of goods under published tariffs held void, under the Interstate Commerce Act as amended, since it imposed on the railroad an obligation greater than that of using due diligence to provide cars for loading at time desired, on reasonable notice, implied in the tariff, and therefore gave the particular shipper a special advantage.—*Davis, Agent, v. Cornwell. U. S. Supreme Court.* 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 410.

Delivery of Hay on Contract.—Where a contract for sale of plaintiff's alfalfa hay provided that the hay should be choice in quality and that it should be delivered in plaintiff's field between certain dates, there was a sufficient delivery of the hay when plaintiff raised and stacked it on the land substantially in the agreed amount, and it then became the duty of the buyer to accept and pay therefor.—*Uniform Sales Act, §§ 41, 42.—Western Alfalfa Milling Co. v. Worthington. Supreme Court of Wyoming.* 223 Pac. 218.

Condition Requiring Presentation of Claim Within 60 Days Inapplicable.—A condition on the back of a telegraph blank that the company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties, where the claim is not presented in writing within 60 days after the telegram is filed for transmission, held not to apply literally to a case where, through the fault of the company, addressee did not know of the message until the 60 days had passed, but acted as soon as he discovered the facts.—*W. U. Tel. Co. v. Cizek. Supreme Court of the United States.* 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 328.

Government May Be Substituted for Railroad as Party Defendant.—Where one wrongly brought action against railroad, instead of government in control thereof, the representative of the government could be made a party by substitution, and this substitution could take place more than two years after the end of government control, where the action was commenced before the expiration of federal control, under Transportation Act, 1920, § 206, subds. (a) and (d), being U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, § 10071¼ cc.—*L. L. Cohan & Co. v. Davis, agt. Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.* 142 N. E. 75.

State Regulation of Future Trading Displaced by Federal Act.—The action was one to enjoin the grain company from maintaining and operating a commission house in Hutchinson, contrary to the Bucket Shop Law, and to enjoin the telegraph company from furnishing telegraphic facilities for such maintenance and operation. The district court returned findings of fact showing the transactions of the company were transactions affecting interstate commerce regulated by the Grain Futures Act of Congress (U. S. Comp. St. Ann. Supp. 1923, §§ 8747 4/5-8747 4/5k). Held, the federal regulation is exclusive, and the injunction was properly denied.—*State ex rel. Burnett, County Atty., v. J. Rosenbaum Grain Co. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 222 Pac. 80.

Liability of Stockholder in Co-operative Co.—In a suit by a corporation against a stockholder on a note for new stock, where defendant subscribed for stock, attended meetings, received dividends, and was present at a meeting at which the increase of stock was voted, he was estopped to deny that he was a stockholder on the ground that the Blue Sky Law was not complied with, in view of Rev. Code 1919, § 10129, providing it should not apply to an increase of stock sold to stockholders, and the fact that it did not contain the provision of section 10146, as added by Laws 2d Sp. Sess. 1920, c. 82, § 4, making void contracts, etc., given for stock sold in violation of law.—*Winfred Farmers Co. v. John A. Smith. Supreme Court of South Dakota.* 199 N. W. 477. In this suit the company got judgment against Smith for \$975, the balance due on 10 shares of stock subscribed.

Proof of Reasonable Time for Transportation.—In an action against a common carrier to recover damages for negligent delay in the interstate transportation of a carload of wheat, where the evidence reasonably tends to show that the carrier failed to transport the wheat within a reasonable time, it is sufficient to take the question of negligence to the jury, and the question as to what is a reasonable time for the transportation of the wheat and as to the reasonableness and sufficiency of the excuse which the carrier makes for its delay then becomes a question for the determination of the jury under proper instructions from the court. Where a party has been engaged in shipping wheat from one point to another over a line of railroad for a period of 18 years, during which time he had frequently shipped wheat over said line of railroad, and states that he knows the reasonable time required for making the trip, he should be permitted to so testify.—*C., R. I. & P. Ry. Co. v. Lawton Grain Co. Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 231 Pac. 1013.

Broker Car: Not Become Principal.

E. A. Webster Co., Seattle, Wash., broker sold for Flanley Grain Co., Sioux City, Ia., corn to Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co., first reporting the sale as five cars and later reporting that Kenworthy had increased order by error. Webster asked Flanley Grain Co. to book the five cars to themselves, but Flanley refused to book more than the one car actually sold, and Webster made claim to arbitration committee No. 6, which decided against Webster.

The Arbitration Appeals Com'te of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of John Green, Elmer Hutchinson, W. W. Manning, A. Rumsey and L. C. MacDonald, on appeal from plaintiff Webster, affirmed the ruling of Com'te No. 6, stating:

This com'te is of the opinion that the appellees were within their rights in refusing to book the balance of this corn to the appellant, a broker, who was not authorized by appellee to act as principal in the sale.

Therefore, this appeals com'te would sustain the decision of com'te No. 6 in disallowing the claim of the appellants in this case, and rules the cost of the arbitration and appeal to be paid by them.

Seller Can Change Time of Shipment by Allowing Difference.

Fruen Grain Co., Oldham, S. D., plaintiff, v. Turner-Hudnut Co., Peoria, Ill., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of J. R. Munrel, Jr., O. F. Bast and C. S. Rainbolt.

On Oct. 18, 1923, the plaintiff sold the defendant one eighty capacity No. 2 corn loaded at \$1.09½ f. o. b. Peoria, Ill. There is no dispute as to this fact.

On the afternoon of the same date, the plaintiff wired the defendant, according to the evidence, as follows:

"Change loaded eighty two mixed corn sold you today to three days shipment; write advising damages."

There is no dispute as to this fact.

The defendant wrote the plaintiff, which letter was received by the plaintiff in due time.

The defendant's letter, in substance, acknowledged receipt of the wire, and advised that they had sold the car of corn as loaded and were unable to sell corn for three days shipment, consequently were unable to advise difference in price until they had disposed of the car.

In the meantime, that is while this letter was in transit, the car had been billed by the plaintiff to defendant at Peoria, Ill.

The defendant submits nothing in the evidence that would indicate they communicated in any way, with the plaintiff until Oct. 20, 1923. On that date, defendant wired plaintiff as follows:

"Car 78274 shipped one day late; cannot apply on sale; how shall we handle."

The defendant wired in answer:

"Believe one cent discount plenty, you cannot cancel, review correspondence."

The plaintiff also wrote to the defendant advising them to handle car to best advantage and they would arbitrate any difference. The car was handled by the defendant accordingly and sold for the account of whom it might concern at 93½ cents St. Louis. This made a net return of \$1,065.63 on the shipment, whereas the plaintiff claims he should have a net return of 1,525-50 bushels No. 2 corn at \$1.08½, one cent below original contract price. At these figures less freight and regular expense deductions, net amount to plaintiff would be \$1,322.53. This is a difference of \$256.90.

The defendant in this case claims that they wired the plaintiff over Bartlett Frazier's private wire, the morning of Oct. 19, 1923, as follows:

"Fruen Grain Company: Corn sold loaded; buyers out of market for 3 days shipment; can't confirm; see letter."

This message it is asserted by the defendant was sent to Bartlett Frazier's Sioux Falls office, to be telephoned to Fruen Grain Company at Oldham.

The evidence as submitted shows clearly that this message was never received by Bartlett Frazier's Sioux Falls office. In fact, the plaintiff submits signed statement from the manager of Bartlett-Frazier's Sioux Falls office, that no such message ever had been received by that office, consequently it was never received by the Fruen Grain Co.

If the defendant had used the public wires, there would have been a claim open. It was their privilege to use private wire, but in that event they must accept responsibility for plaintiff not receiving the message.

Not hearing from the defendant, the plaintiff cannot be found at fault for billing the car of corn to Peoria on Oct. 19, 1923.

This com'te has ascertained from three different reputable firms at Peoria, that on Oct. 19, 1923, they bought corn for 3 days shipment

Railroad Claims Collected

Send in Claims of every description. No Collection. No Pay.

The Security Adjustment Co., Inc.

1132 Buellier Exchange Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.

t prices ranging from \$1.08½ to \$1.09 f. o. b. Peoria, and \$1.09½ for loaded corn.

This com'te has also ascertained that on Oct. 9, 1923, No. 2 yellow corn sold on Peoria spot market at \$1.11. There was no No. 2 mixed corn on the Peoria spot market Oct. 19.

It is the opinion of this com'te, in view of the evidence submitted, that it would have been possible for the defendant to have bought in a car of No. 2 corn, rolling or a car of No. 2 yellow corn, on the Peoria spot market, and to have sold a car of No. 2 corn three days shipment all on Oct. 19, so that total loss on the transaction would not exceed 2 cents a bushel.

Therefore this com'te finds that the defendant should have made returns to the plaintiff on the car of corn on the basis of \$1.07½ f. o. b. Peoria, totaling a net amount, on the car in question, of \$1,306.27.

We order the Turner-Hudnut Co. to pay to the Fruen Grain Co. the sum of \$240.64, and further order that the Turner-Hudnut Co. pay the costs of this arbitration.

Public Elevator Weights Govern.

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill., plaintiff, v. Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 2 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of Frank B. Bell, H. W. Reimann and E. H. Bingham.

On Oct. 11, 1923, plaintiff sold defendant 1,400 bus. of Manitoba No. 1 Northern wheat at 1.38¼, f. o. b. cars Toledo, subject to Toledo weights and Dominion inspection. Plaintiff applied on this contract Car P. L. 30561 and furnished defendant Toledo Produce Exchange's certificate showing that this car as loaded on Oct. 24 contained 84,000 pounds of wheat. When the car was unloaded at the elevator of the Amendt Milling Co., Monroe, Mich., weight shown by the scale ticket and certified by defendant, was 81,865 pounds. Defendant in paying for this car deducted \$46.99 claiming the Toledo elevator had evidently made a mistake of 2,000 pounds and that they were entitled to this deduction of \$46.99, for which claim is made by plaintiff in this arbitration. Defendant further produces evidence to show that other cars being unloaded at his elevator did not show any such shortage, even though coming from the same and other sources.

Owing to the fact that every one human is liable to error mistakes, even on the part of the elevator weighmen, cannot always be avoided. However, in order to handle the grain business in a systematic and economical manner, certain principles have been established as being equitable in practically all cases. One of these principles is that when a seller has completed his part of the contract by delivering to the buyer properly authenticated documents conveying title to grain sold, in so doing he has completed his contract and released himself from further liability in the absence of proven fraud.

When grain is sold subject to the official weights established in a certain city, and the proper weight certificate certified by an official weighmaster, who is appointed for this purpose, is furnished by the seller in the usual way, the seller has fulfilled his part of the contract as far as weights are concerned. In case the buyer believes the weight certificate is in error, his recourse, if any, is against the elevator or weighmaster who issued the certificate and not against the seller who had completed his contract according to the custom of the trade.

For reasons stated herewith, the claim of the plaintiff is allowed and defendant is assessed with the costs of the arbitration.

At Last Real Peace Is In Sight.

We accept the view of those who deem the agreement lately reached in Europe on the application of the Dawes reparation plan is easily the important event of the year, if not of all the years that have passed since the ending of the war. This is apparently a genuine agreement not reached in the first rush of victory or crowded ruthlessly upon a defeated foe without regard to its chances for fulfillment, but arrived at after due deliberation with the willing assent of all those interested.

Insofar as can be foreseen it is founded upon economic possibilities and not political possibilities and its effect when put into actual operation is not easily to be measured. It presents a picture of Europe really at peace, the harmonizing of discordant elements, the stabilizing of currencies and a betterment in the scale of living. It reveals the continent not living from day to day, without a definite goal but now possessed of a vision making for good times ahead; nations working seriously and energetically for their own regeneration.

According to the plan, there will shortly be German Government loan, one-half of which, thereabouts, will be allotted to this country

for private subscription and after that there will doubtless be other and smaller loans and a granting of private credits both to German and French industry that should in the course of things have only a healthy and stimulating effect on our own affairs.

Our export trade, particularly in bulk materials, should benefit almost at once, while the competition engendered will probably not seriously affect us for some years, if at all. These are some of the things promised to the world by this European concord.—John Burnham & Co.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com's'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

I. C. supplement No. 4 to tariff 601-J, I. C. C. A-10025, effective Sept. 30, amends pages 86, 126, 142 and 143 of the tariff.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 1 to tariff No. 28405-F, I. C. C. No. C-11358, issued Aug. 15, suspends that tariff until Dec. 21, 1924.

I. C. supplement No. 3 to tariff 601-J, I. C. C. A-10025, issued Aug. 27, suspends supplement No. 2 to I. C. C. A-10025, I. C. tariff 601-J until Dec. 13, 1924.

C. I. & L. tariff No. 1233 is canceled by supplement No. 1 to I. C. C. No. 4175, rules governing milling of wheat in transit at LaFayette, Ind., effective Sept. 10.

L. A. Lowrey supplement No. 3 to tariff No. 20-N, and I. C. C. No. 66, effective Sept. 25, gives a number of rate bases applying from or to points within the Chicago district.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 5702-H, I. C. C. No. 9566, effective Sept. 25, increases the carload rates on straw moving between certain stations on the C. R. I. & P.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 26 to tariff No. 28675-F, supplement No. 25 to I. C. C. No. C-11230, effective Oct. 16, increases and reduces several rates on wheat, wheat flour and corn.

C. & N. W. Tariff 1147-J, I. C. C. 9380, effective August 31, reduces the rates on grain moving from South Dakota stations on the C. & N. W. to Milwaukee from ½ to 1½ cents per 100 lbs.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 23 to tariff 5588-M, No. 22 to I. C. C. No. 9317, effective Oct. 1, gives several advances and reductions in the rates applying on wheat, wheat flour, corn and linseed meal.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 13207-J, I. C. C. No. C-11030, effective Sept. 22, lowers the rate on wheat and wheat flour from Kansas City and Leavenworth, Kan., Atchison, and St. Joseph, Mo., Albright, Omaha, and South Omaha, Neb., and Council Bluffs, Ia., to Gary, Ind., via the M. C., to 17½ cents per 100 lbs.

I. C. supplement No. 31 to tariff 1537-G, No. 27 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective Sept. 22, reduces the rate on grain moving from Havana, Ill., to Chicago, when originating on the Illinois river, to 7c per 100 lbs. The rate on grain or grain products originating beyond Pekin and Peoria, Ill., is reduced to 6c per 100 lbs. from those stations to Decatur, Ill., when destined beyond Decatur.

A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 1 to tariff 7481-J, No. 1 to I. C. C. 9952, effective Sept. 20, increases the rates on grain products and seeds, in carloads, when routed over the Alabama Great Southern, the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, except on export traffic, over the St. Louis division of the Southern Ry. or via Memphis, Tenn., and the Memphis division of the Southern Ry. via junctions, Corinth, Miss., and west thereof.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 9 to tariff 10389-H, I. C. C. No. C-11097; supplement No. 1 to tariff 10389-I, I. C. C. No. C-11361, effective Sept. 15, makes several advances in the rates on wheat, wheat flour, corn and flaxseed between points in Iowa and Minnesota and St. Louis and Hannibal, Mo., when routed via the Rock Island thru Kansas City, Mo. Several Missouri rates on flaxseed, wheat, wheat flour, corn, and articles taking the same rates are reduced.

ELLIS GRAIN DRIERS

You can travel
the wide world
over and find
nothing to
equal them.

The Ellis Drier Company

1223 So. Talman Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete grain code on the market, is the most up-to-date and latest grain code published, contains over 14,000 code words. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Contains code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 160 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper bound, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: 1917 edition. Designed especially for the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches, paper bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. Contains 145 pages 4½x5½ inches, bound in cloth. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Supplement: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru the use of five-letter code words, any two of which may be sent as one word. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be joined together and sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be easily effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8½x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Your name in gold stamped on any of the above codes for 35 cents extra.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Patents Granted

1,506,310. Grain Door. Martin Klaus, Buffalo, N. Y. Hinged to the sides of the opening are two doors meeting in the middle and having triangular auxiliary sections movably applied to the lower edges.

1,504,646. Conveyor Chain. Gustave R. Roddy, Milwaukee, assignor to Chain Belt Co., Milwaukee, Wis. A link of the drag conveyor chain has applied to it a separable wearing block of harder material than that of the links.

1,505,676. Indicator for Elevators. Geo. Strohmaier, Elgin, N. D. The movement of the handwheel operating the distributing spout also moves a container of samples of the grain in each bin, the indicator pointing to the sample.

1,503,915. Dust Collector Outlet. Aug. C. Posner, New Orleans, La. The outlet of the dust collector has a cap on which are two hinged doors counterweighted and movable upward together, a pivot sliding in guides securing bars attached to the doors.

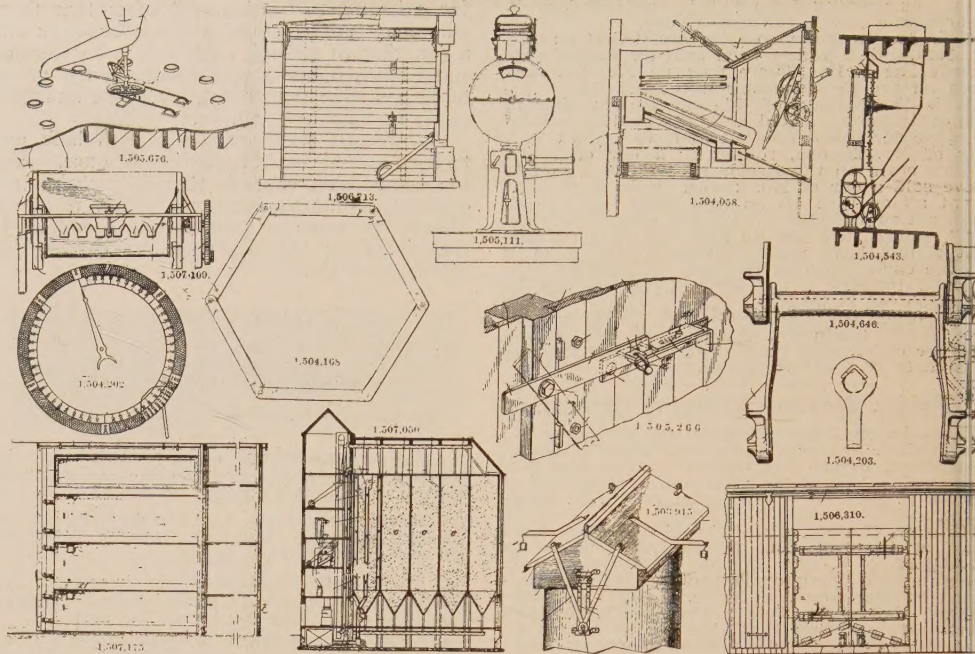
1,506,713. Grain Door. Lee H. Miller, Ft. Dodge, Ia. A plurality of door sections slide in guides curved away from the door openings, each section being composed of a number of slats hingedly connected. The lower section is raised by a lever secured to it. A pair of pivoted levers lock the sections in open position.

1,507,175. Grain Door. Clyde W. Hatfield, Emerson, Ia. A horizontally-slidable sectional grain car door, wedgingly interfitting trough-shaped members interposed between the stile of the door and a wall of a car, and a fixed upright between which and the said wall of the car said stile and its trough-shaped member is guided.

1,504,203. Scale Loop. Nils H. Anderson, Bridgeport, Conn., assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. A scale loop comprising a U-shaped body formed of a single piece of metal having perforations through its ends, angular plates loosely inserted in said perforations, and means sprung into said perforations for retaining said plates in the perforations.

1,504,202. Dial Scale. Nils H. Anderson, assignor to E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. Johnsbury, Vt. A registering mechanism including a pair of graduated dials arranged one in back of the other, the rear dial being stationary, the front dial including a ring-shaped body and being adapted to rotate with respect to the rear dial, the inner edges of the front dial overlapping the outer edges of the rear dial, the graduations on one of the dials being interpretive of the graduations on the other of the same.

1,507,109. Grain Separator. Wm. B. Doyle, Arago, Ore. The separator has an endless belt arranged for operation in an inclined plane, means for operating the belt including a shaft, and means for imparting lateral vibratory movement to the belt comprising fingers rigidly sustained on the shaft, a stub shaft, a cross arm secured to the stub shaft and engaging the fingers, a fixed cam engaging the fingers, and means for rotating the stub shaft whereby the fingers and cross arm co-operate to effect the driving of the first shaft, and the fingers and cam co-operate to effect a reciprocating movement of the shaft.



1,504,058. Grain Cleaning and Sorting Machine. Julius Kolin, Vienna, Austria. The machine comprises shaking sieve shoes, a stationary compartment adjacent the sieve open towards the latter and also open in the opposite direction and closed in all other directions, and a fan in the compartment having its axis adjustable relatively to the shaking sieve shoes.

1,507,050. Cold Storage of Grain. Karl Dienst, Charlottenburg, Germany. The method of storing grain, which comprises circulating cold air through the grain and then storing the grain while cold without access to the outer air and without circulation thru the grain, maintaining the low temperature of the grain during its storage without access to the cooling medium.

1,505,111. Recording Weighing Scale. Gustaf von Post, New York, Anna von Post, executrix, assignor to Aktiebolaget Original-Odhner, Gothenburg, Sweden. The mechanism comprises number wheels adapted to be set corresponding to the weight of goods to be recorded, and means including a lever to operate the wheels and provided with guiding means for a paper strip and with means to impress the strip against the wheels to record their numbers upon the strip.

1,505,266. Car Door Lock. Frank Jager, Chicago, Ill. A sliding door is adapted to close the opening provided by the frame, a pair of lugs fixed on the door in vertically spaced relation, and a guiding member loosely fulcrumed on the frame between said lugs in position to engage either of the lugs at will upon swinging movements of the member whereby the door may be moved, the member by reason of the loose fulcrum being capable of passing either lug without engagement therewith.

1,504,168. Grain Bin. Carl H. Viebrock and Henry W. Viebrock, Douglas, Wash. A plurality of sections are hingedly connected together, each section being composed of a plurality of pieces connected together in staggered relation, one end of each piece being convex and its other end substantially concave, the convex ends projecting beyond the concave ends to form hinge parts and the concave ends of the

pieces of one section engaging the convex ends of the pieces of the adjacent section.

1,504,543. Feeder. Emil R. Draver, Richmond, Ind., assignor to B. F. Gump Co., Chicago, Ill. Combined with a hopper are a pair of rock shafts journaled exteriorly of the hopper, mechanical means for operating one of the shafts, an arm rigidly carried by each shaft and projecting laterally of the hopper, a rod connecting the arm for operatively connecting the shafts, the hopper having a slot, an arm rigidly carried by one of the shafts and projecting through said slot into the hopper, and a stirrer pivotally connected to the last mentioned arm and adapted to be swingingly reciprocated.

Elevator Screenings.

The Bookkeeper who talks least hears most and has the most time for thinking and philosophizing, hence it is but natural that he should have deep seated convictions of the grain business, the members of the trade, their methods and practices. He insists that a competitor is a man who thinks you are as bad as you think he is.

Creditor is a contemptible pirate whose demands are always unreasonable.

Debtor is an unhung villain with an ever failing memory.

Dividends is a certain per centum per annum, perhaps.

Filing system is a junk box for lost and found articles.

Salesman is a slick guy who sells something he can't deliver to someone who doesn't want it.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Recent announcements indicate that the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce may broadcast market reports daily as soon as arrangements can be effected. Tentative plans call for broadcasting from station WLAW until a more powerful broadcasting plant can be erected. Many grain men in the west have provided themselves with receiving sets and will be glad to get their market reports from the air.

Insurance Notes.

SINCE ORGANIZATION in 1902 the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co. has paid losses of \$3,584,624.

FAILURE OF insured to give notice of additional insurance voids the policy, the Supreme Court of Wisconsin recently decided.

CONTENTING THAT many of the country's fire losses are due to careless and inefficient agents, who, thru ignorance or negligence, permit over-insurance of property, L. J. Butcher, deputy state fire marshal of Nebraska, says no agents' qualification law could be made too strong to suit him.



Ice Is a Poor Fire Extinguisher

You can't put out a fire with ice. Yet that's what you may have to try during the winter, if you don't plan to fix your fire barrels so that the coldest weather will not freeze them. Better plan now to beat old King Winter.

Write for full particulars to

CARBONDALE CALCIUM COMPANY

CARBONDALE, PENN.

Have you located all the Hazards?

All fire and explosion hazards in Mill and Elevator are not hidden. Dust accumulations, dry weeds which may catch locomotive sparks, little things like these often change a profitable plant into a smoking ruin, with little value, even as junk.

Foresighted grain men practice "good housekeeping". More, they carry sound insurance on building, equipment and contents. Hartford service men are cooperating with Mill and Elevator owners in cutting down dangers. Their suggestions are made in a spirit of friendly cooperation. Shall we send one to call on you?



A seal of certainty
on an insurance
policy

Cleaner elevators
mean fewer fires.

Hartford Fire Insurance Co.

Mill and Elevator Department

H. W. Donnan, Supt.

410 N. Michigan Ave.

Chicago, Illinois

Too Late to build or repair A Chimney after the stove is needed.

Do it now and do it right.

Build from the ground and use good brick with standard flue lining.

Twenty-one fires were reported to The Mill and Elevator Mutual Fire Insurance Companies last winter from defective flues and stoves.

Write for specifications to the

MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Ill.

Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. LIVERNE, MINNESOTA

We write Fire & Tornado Insurance on Grain Elevators, Residence and Mercantile property.

The premium return has averaged 50% for 22 years.

Write the Secretary for application blanks.

E. A. Brown, Pres.
W. J. Shanard, Vice Pres.

E. H. Moreland, Secy.
W. Z. Sharp, Treas.

"THE WAY TO BE SAFE IS NEVER TO BE SECURE"

The man who has the feeling that fire will not visit him is more apt to neglect hazards than is the man who refuses to be lulled into a false sense of security.

The way to prevent fire is to be ever watchful.

WESTERN
DEPARTMENT

300 Keeline Bldg.
Omaha, Nebraska



C. A. McGOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis
Indiana

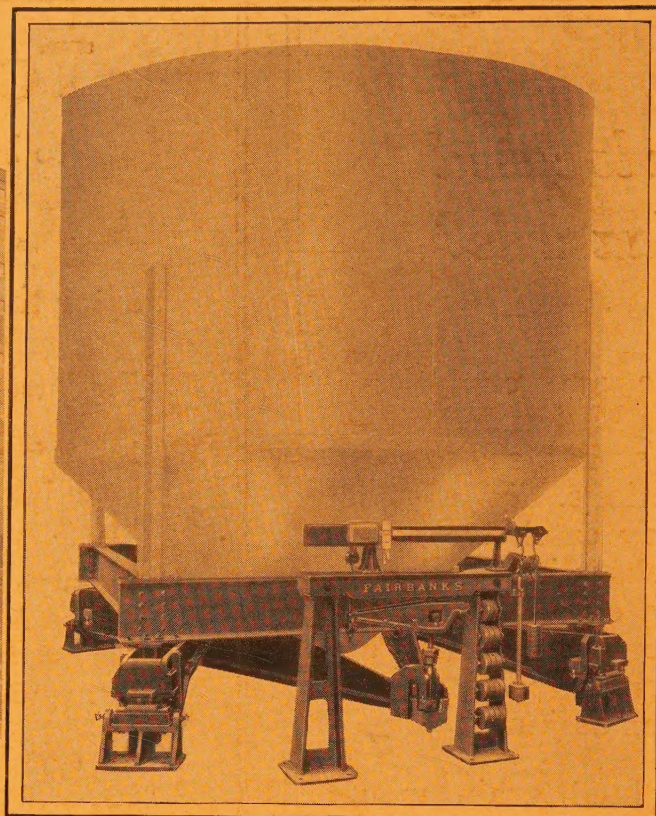
Look your house over every night before closing.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President GEO. A. WELLS, Secretary
A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Built in 2000- and
2500-bushel sizes



True center line
weighing is ac-
curate weighing

Why the Occident Elevator installed Five Fairbanks Type "S" Hopper Scales

Anyone who weighs or handles grain, we believe, will be interested in this huge elevator and its equipment. The Occident Elevator Company has provided it with five 2000-bushel Type "S" Hopper Scales. Here are some of the important reasons why they were installed:

Greater accuracy is possible with Type "S" Hopper Scales because every load is transmitted *along the center line of the levers*—the fundamentally correct principle. The load is *suspended from*, instead of *superimposed upon*, the pivots of the lever. There are no twisting strains to distort the levers.

Type "S" is installed with much less expense. It is economical to operate—adjustments are easily accessible. Each adjustment is independent of the others.

The weighmen appreciate Type "S" features—the accurately machined poise that is easily moved to the proper setting—the conveniently located counterpoise weights—the quick-operating weight-lifting device that saves time and labor in checking balance.

If you are interested in weighing accuracy and economy, year in, year out—it will pay you to investigate the Type "S" Hopper Scale.

FAIRBANKS SCALES

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900 South Wabash Avenue

New York
Broome and Lafayette Street

And forty other principal cities in the United States